



**JOSEPH H. GREENBERG**

# INDO- EUROPEAN AND ITS CLOSEST RELATIVES

**The Eurasiatic Language Family**

**Volume 2 Lexicon**







# Indo-European and Its Closest Relatives

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*Volume 2. Lexicon*

Joseph H. Greenberg



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*To Merritt Ruhlen, optimo discipulo*





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# Indo-European and Its Closest Relatives

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## Chapter 1

# Introduction

In this volume I will present lexical evidence for the validity of Eurasiatic as a linguistic stock. Grammatical evidence for Eurasiatic was discussed in Volume 1. Since some of the relevant etymological material has already been published in the work of Nostratists (Illich-Svitych 1971–84, Bomhard and Kerns 1994, Dolgopolsky 1998), this volume will emphasize those etymologies involving Ainu, Gilyak, Chukotian, and Eskimo-Aleut, languages generally omitted from Nostratic studies. Since this is a first attempt of this nature, what a single individual can accomplish in a limited period of time is inevitably incomplete. Of course even in Indo-European studies, which have been carried out for over two centuries by hundreds of scholars, new etymologies are still discovered, so in a sense all etymological dictionaries are forever incomplete.

With regard to the methodology of genetic classification the reader is referred to Chapter 1 of *Language in the Americas*, a discussion that applies equally to Amerind and Eurasiatic. However, the remarkably naive notions generally entertained—at least by American historical linguists—equating regular sound change with regular correspondences is discussed in a section concerning the “irregularity” of English ‘mother,’ but German *Mutter*, as opposed to English ‘brother’ corresponding to German *Bruder*. These forms are distinct outcomes of the famous Verner’s law that was the starting point of

the neogrammarian doctrine that sound laws have no exceptions.

In completing this work I have two great indebtednesses to acknowledge. One is to Merritt Ruhlen, who made material contributions to the etymologies themselves. The other is to my dear wife Selma, who generously did not stint in giving the limited portion of time allotted to me to complete the second volume.

Although no thorough review of the methodology of classification seems necessary, for reasons given above, something has to be said about the strange and widely disseminated notion that I seek to replace the comparative method with a new and strange invention of my own. I have discussed more thoroughly the notion of multilateral comparison as the basis for genetic classification in several recent papers (Greenberg 1996, 2000b) and the reader is urged to read these papers for a fuller account.

### **The Genetic Position of Eurasiatic**

The Eurasiatic family is most closely related to the Amerind family, with which it shares numerous roots (Ruhlen 1994a). This is most strikingly shown by the root *ma-n/ma-k/ma-r* ‘hand, give, measure,’ a complex set of related formations (No. 194 in the present volume). A very similar root is characteristic of Amerind languages (Greenberg 1987: 57–58, 229–30), but is not found elsewhere to the best of my knowledge. Table 1 gives representative forms from both Eurasiatic and Amerind. The Eurasiatic–Amerind family represents a relatively recent expansion (circa 15,000 BP) into territory opened up by the melting of the Arctic ice cap. Eurasiatic–Amerind stands apart from the other families of the Old World, among which the differences are much greater and represent deeper chronological groupings.

Table 1. *A Eurasiatic–Amerind Root*

EURASIATIC	AMERIND
Indo-European * <i>me-</i> ‘measure’	Algonquian * <i>mi-</i> ‘hand’
Gilyak <i>-ma</i> (classifier for spans)	Uto-Aztecan * <i>ma-</i> ‘hand’
	Salinan <i>ma</i> ‘hand’
	Mixe <i>ma</i> ‘give’
	Maidu <i>ma</i> ‘hand’
	Sara <i>amo</i> ‘hand’
Indo-European * <i>mə-n-</i> ‘hand’	Tanoan * <i>man</i> ‘hand’
Yurak <i>mana</i> ‘finger’	Tequistlatec <i>mane</i> ‘hand’
Yukaghir <i>min-</i> ‘take’	Hokan * <i>ma(n)</i> ‘hand’
Tungus * <i>mana</i> ‘paw’	Ayoman <i>man</i> ‘hand’
Korean <i>manei</i> ‘touch’	Mayna <i>mani</i> ‘arm’
Ainu <i>amunin</i> ‘forearm’	Kamakan <i>mane</i> ‘give’
Gilyak <i>man</i> ‘measure’	Urubu-Tapuya <i>uamon</i> ‘hand’
Koryak <i>mənəqal</i> ‘hand’	Kushichineri <i>no-min</i> ‘hand’
Indo-European * <i>mə-r-</i> ‘hand’	Ona <i>mar</i> ‘hand’
Finno-Ugric * <i>merə-</i> ‘measure’	Qawashqar <i>merr</i> ‘arm’
Korean <i>mal</i> ‘measure’	Kahuapana <i>imira</i> ‘hand’
Gilyak <i>mel-</i> ‘upper arm’	Guato <i>mara</i> ‘hand’
Uralic * <i>miye</i> ‘give’	Kwakwala <i>maχwa</i> ‘give a potlatch’
Ainu <i>imeka</i> ‘gift’	Uto-Aztecan * <i>maka</i> ‘give’
Gilyak <i>imy-</i> ‘give’	Coahuiltecan * <i>make</i> ‘give’
	Tupi * <i>meʔeŋ</i> ‘give’
	Bororo <i>mako</i> ‘give’
	Tewa <i>mēgeh</i> ‘give’
	Salinan <i>maʔa</i> ‘bring, carry’
	Totonac <i>makan</i> ‘hand’
	Panoan * <i>mikini</i> ‘hand’
	Quechuan * <i>maki</i> ‘hand’
	Lengua <i>amik</i> ‘hand’
	Caranga <i>maka-</i> ‘receive’
	Caripuna <i>moken</i> ‘hand’

### **On the Relation between Sound Correspondences and Regular Sound Changes, and the Supposed Universality of the Latter**

It seems to be generally believed that sound correspondences and regular sound changes are simply to be equated and that, in conjunction, they form the basis of the comparative method. Consider, however, the following example: English 'brother' and German *Bruder*, but English 'father' and German *Vater*. For those with an absolute faith in the regularity of sound correspondences one or the other must be abandoned. Given also the equivalence of English 'mother' and German *Mutter*, and English 'weather' and German *Wetter*, one must, in spite of all common sense, abandon the equation of English 'brother' with German *Bruder*. But in fact German here has, with a number of intermediate changes, maintained the consonantal distinction between German *d* in *Bruder* and *t* in *Mutter* and *Vater*, which goes back to Proto-Germanic. Ironically, this apparent irregularity was explained by the very Verner's law of 1876 that led the Neogrammarians to proclaim that sound laws (i.e. changes) have no exceptions. One must emphasize that it is sound laws, *not* sound correspondences, that were asserted to admit no exceptions. The difference between the *d* of *Bruder* and the *t* of *Vater* derives from an accentual difference in Proto-Indo-European that is reflected clearly in Sanskrit *bhrātār* 'brother' vs. *pitār* 'father.' Since this accentual difference no longer existed in the earliest Germanic, which had replaced the pitch accent with initial stress, nor in modern Indic languages, the explanation of this apparent irregularity would be unexplainable by contemporary evidence. With regard to the regularity of sound changes themselves, the empirical facts of sound change long ago showed that in numerous cases strict regularity is violated, both by other processes such as analogy and by lexical diffusion (Wang 1969).

Thus we see that there is no one-to-one relation between regular sound change and sound correspondences. A remarkable example is Chuvash, whose status as a Turkic language is not controversial. Genetically the Turkic family has two primary branches, Chuvash and non-Chuvash. However, virtually any vowel of Old Turkic may correspond to any vowel of Chuvash. There are also significant vari-

ations in the consonant correspondences, yet there is little difficulty in recognizing cognates.

If any family is well established—and its validity and membership known and obvious—it is Dravidian. Yet in the Introduction to the standard etymological dictionary of T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau, they state that “there are very numerous instances in which the stated phonetic correspondences do not hold in the etymological groupings . . . and many groups include forms whose phonology is in part at least inexplicable on any basis now known” (Burrow and Emeneau 1984: xiv, xvi).

As a final example we may cite the two vast Afro-Asiatic comparative dictionaries of Orel and Stolbova (1995) and that of Ehret (1995). There are in these two works several thousand etymologies with all the usual apparatus of asterisks and reconstructed sound systems. Yet it is difficult to find a single etymology in one dictionary that is easily equatable with one in the other. All of this is based on a mistaken notion of “proof” appropriate in mathematics or logic, but out of place in a science of human behavior.

### Citation of Indo-European Roots

Although in citing Indo-European forms I have followed Pokorny (1959), as explained in Volume 1, we are really dealing with a vowel harmonic system based on height, with three pairs: *e/o*, *i/e*, and *u/o*. The first pair is the common Indo-European *e/o* ablaut. This favorite Indo-European pair has been extended to *i* and *u* to produce the common diphthongal roots in *ei* and *eu*, which are really *i* and *u* roots. Examples of *i* roots include *\*dik* (*\*deik* in Pokorny) ‘to point out, show,’ which is the Indo-European representative of the almost worldwide root *\*tik* ‘finger’ (see No. 150 below). An example of a *u* root is Pokorny’s *\*bheug(h)* ‘to bend,’ which is really *\*buk* (see No. 39 below). Note that in contrast to the Indo-European system of vowel gradation as usually stated, zero grade *\*dik* and *\*buk* are here treated as primary forms that have been extended by secondary *e ~ o* (< *a*), that is, they are strengthened as in the *guna* of the Indian grammarians. As noted initially, there are of course “unstrengthened” *e ~ o* roots, such as Proto-Indo-European *\*bhel-(g)-* ‘shine’ (see No. 50 below).

In addition, it should be noted that the labiovelar series of Indo-European, usually written  $k^w$ , is really *ku-* after vowels and *-uk* after consonants. Thus Ainu *yuk(-ram)* 'liver' corresponds exactly to Indo-European  $*j\acute{e}k^w-r/n$  'liver' and shows the earlier form of the root.

### Some Eurasiatic Sound Correspondences

Though Proto-Indo-European is traditionally considered to have had three series of stops (voiceless, voiced, and voiced aspirates), most branches of Eurasiatic have only one. There is, however, an interesting sound correspondence between Gilyak and Indo-European that indicates that Eurasiatic must have had at least two series. As may be seen in Table 2, the Indo-European voiced aspirates usually correspond to voiceless aspirates in Gilyak, whereas the Indo-European voiceless stops correspond to voiceless unaspirated stops in Gilyak.

Cornelius Uhlenbeck (1942-45) suggested in his comparison of Eskimo and Indo-European that Indo-European *r* corresponded to Eskimo  $\mathfrak{r}$ . Tables 3 and 4, however, indicate that Indo-European *r* usually corresponds to Eskimo *l* and that Eskimo  $\mathfrak{r}$  derives instead from a velar stop. Examples of these two correspondences are given in Tables 3 and 4.



Table 2. *A Gilyak–Indo-European Sound Correspondence*

GILYAK	INDO-EUROPEAN
<i>p</i> ‘ <i>laju</i> ‘bright’	* <i>bheleg-</i> ‘bright’
<i>t</i> ‘ <i>uḡṛ</i> ‘fire’	* <i>dheg<sup>wh</sup>-</i> ‘burn’
<i>p</i> ‘ <i>l-anq</i> ‘leaf’	* <i>bhel-yo-</i> ‘leaf’
<i>t</i> ‘ <i>oli</i> ‘pierce’	* <i>dhel-g-</i> ‘dig’
<i>k</i> ‘ <i>uṛ</i> ‘intestines’	* <i>gherə-</i> ‘intestines’
<i>t</i> ‘ <i>u-f</i> ‘smoke’	* <i>dheu-m</i> ‘smoke’
<i>p</i> ‘ <i>ry-</i> ‘take’	* <i>bher-</i> ‘bear, carry’
<i>pla-ju-</i> ‘burn’	* <i>pel-</i> ‘burn’
<i>pal</i> ‘mountain’	* <i>pel-</i> ‘rock’
<i>pil-</i> ‘be large’	* <i>pelə-</i> ‘plenitude’
<i>kirki-nt</i> ‘jump’	*( <i>s</i> ) <i>ker-</i> ‘jump’

Table 3. *Eurasiatic R = Eskimo-Aleut L*

EURASIATIC R	ESKIMO-ALEUT L
Proto-Altaic * <i>guri</i> ‘deer’	Aleut <i>aylaχ</i> ‘wild animal’
Proto-Indo-European * <i>yer</i> ‘cover’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>uliy(-)</i> ‘cover’
Proto-Finno-Ugric * <i>tarə-lə</i> ‘crane’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>tatəlyax</i> ‘crane’
Proto-Indo-European * <i>gher-</i> ‘want’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>əkli</i> ‘lust for’
Proto-Uralic * <i>śarə-</i> become dry’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>caluy-</i> ‘dried out’
Ainu <i>sir</i> ‘weather, world’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>cila</i> ‘weather’
Proto-Turkic * <i>karyn</i> ‘belly’	Aleut <i>kilmaχ</i> ‘belly’
Finnish <i>arka</i> ‘be afraid’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>alikə-</i> ‘afraid of’
Saami <i>čuruk</i> ‘fly (n.)’	Aleut <i>čuliix</i> ‘moth’
Proto-Indo-European * <i>gherə-</i> ‘guts’	Proto-Yupik * <i>qilu</i> ‘guts’
Gilyak <i>p</i> ‘ <i>er</i> ‘become tired’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>palu-</i> ‘lying down’
Proto-Indo-European * <i>yer-g</i> ‘turn’	Aleut <i>uli-lix</i> ‘bend’ (v.)
Ainu <i>ikiri</i> ‘seam’	Proto-Eskimo * <i>kəluγ</i> ‘seam’

Table 4. *Eurasianic K/G = Eskimo-Aleut k*

EURASIATIC K/G	ESKIMO-ALEUT k
Proto-Indo-European *g <sup>w</sup> en- ‘woman’	Proto-Eskimo *aknak ‘woman’
Proto-Uralic *maye ‘land, earth’	Proto-Eskimo *makvak ‘mud’
Proto-Indo-European *ǵēk <sup>w</sup> -r ‘liver’	Aleut āki-χ ‘liver’
Proto-Indo-European *men(e)gh ‘many’	Aleut amnakulix ‘be many’
Gilyak noy ‘be fragrant’	Proto-Eskimo *nakə- ‘smell’
Proto-Indo-European *ak <sup>w</sup> ā- ‘water’	Proto-Eskimo *aki(t)- ‘wet’

### Additions and Corrections to Volume 1

In the discussion of first-person M (61–67) the Japanese form *mi* should be withdrawn. It is clearly a meaning derived from the primary meaning ‘body,’ as is evident also from the Kanji used to write it. It has cognates with this primary meaning in Korean and elsewhere.

Reduplication in the verb ‘to give’ occurs not only in Indo-European (e.g. Greek *didōmi* ‘I give’) and Yukaghir (*tadi*), as discussed in Volume 1 (236–37), but also in Samoyed, where Janhunen (1977) reconstructs \*tətā alongside of \*tə-. There has been intimate contact between Yukaghir and Samoyed and the Samoyed form is probably a borrowing from Yukaghir since it does not appear in reduplicated form in Finno-Ugric. What cannot be borrowings—and are highly significant—are such Chukotian forms as Palana Koryak *tet-ək* ‘to give’ (-ək is the infinitive suffix) and Aliutor *tat-ək* ‘to bring, arrive.’ I have also found in Angere’s dictionary (which was based on Jochelson’s texts) the Yukaghir (Kolyma) form *mimai* ‘to comprehend, understand,’ which immediately reminds one of such Indo-European reduplicated presents as Greek *mimnēskō* ‘I remind,’ Latin *memini* ‘I remember,’ and Hittite *memmai* ‘says.’

## Chapter 2

# Lexical Evidence for Eurasiatic

The following 437 lexical etymologies are intended to complement the 72 grammatical etymologies given in Volume 1 and to show that the genetic evidence for the Eurasiatic family is both lexical and grammatical, as it is, of course, for any other language family. Some of these lexical etymologies were first suggested in the earlier Nostratic literature, though not necessarily in the precise form (or for the specific languages) given below. The lexical etymologies given here focus on those that involve languages and families that have generally been excluded from the Nostratic family, namely, Etruscan, Ainu, Gilyak, Chukotian, and Eskimo-Aleut. There are in addition many other Eurasiatic etymologies in the Nostratic literature that are perfectly valid, but no attempt has been made to cite them all.

For each of the constituent families one source is taken to be the default case for reconstructions and is not identified. Reconstructions from other sources are identified. The default sources are the following: Indo-European: Pokorny (1959); Uralic: Rédei (1986–88); Samoyed: Janhunen (1977); Altaic, Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus, Korean, Japanese: Starostin et al. (2002); Chukotian: Mudrak (1989a); Eskimo-Aleut: Mudrak (1989b), Eskimo: Fortescue et al. (1994). For Ainu, Batchelor's (1905) form is cited first (without citation, or in certain instances as B) and other forms, chiefly from Hattori (1964), follow. Indo-European reconstructions other than Pokorny

are identified by the initials of the author(s) as follows: Watkins 1985 (W), Gamkrelidze and Ivanov 1984 (GI), Mann 1984–87 (M), Mallory and Adams 1997 (MA). Transcriptions generally follow that of the source. One exception is that Starostin's Proto-Korean \*r has been changed to \*l since the latter is the symbol used by virtually all Koreanists (there is no phonemic distinction between l and r in Korean). In each etymology the meaning of a form is given only if it differs from the general meaning of the etymology. The following abbreviations are used: n.= noun, v.= verb, tr.= transitive, intr.= intransitive, masc.= masculine, fem.= feminine, dial.= dialectal.

Citation of earlier sources that have suggested at least some of the cognate forms listed here are given at the end of each etymology. Some of these sources also indicate that the root in question is found beyond the Eurasiatic family. The following abbreviations are used for the more frequently cited sources; a following number indicates either the number of the etymology, or the page number when the etymologies are not numbered: SM: Martin (1966), IS: Illich-Svitych (1967), N: Illich-Svitych (1971–84), BK: Bomhard and Kerns (1994), BR: Bengtson and Ruhlen (1994), MR: Ruhlen (1994a), MLC: Martin, Lee, and Chang (1967). The *Moshiogusa* is listed in the references as Kindaichi (1969). Items attributed to Glehn are taken from Grube 1892, and items attributed to Dybowski are found in Radlinski 1891–94.

## 1. ABOVE *ka-m*

OLD JAPANESE *kami* 'top, upper part,' Ryukyuan *kami* 'top.'

AINU *ka* 'the top of anything'; *ka* (dialects 1, 7, Hattori 239: 39), *kaske* (dialect 9), *ka-ta* (dialect 10). The form *ka-ta* contains the Eurasiatic locative *-ta*, a highly productive suffix in Ainu (see Volume 1: 155–57).

GILYAK *k'e-m* 'be upstream from,' *k'e* 'to lie a bit upstream,' *k'e-qr* 'territory upstream.' Cf. Old Turkic *ka-m* 'upstream on the Yenisei.'

PROTO-ESKIMO-ALEUT \**kaŋə-* 'top, upper part,' Aleut *kaŋ(a)* 'top,' *kaŋayu-χ* 'upper part of the body,' Proto-Eskimo \**kaŋəʁ* 'top,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kaŋəq* 'top,' North Alaskan Inuit *kaʁkaq* 'upriver end of an island,' Greenlandic *kaŋiq* 'highest

point, promontory.'

- There is a basic root *ka* meaning 'above, surface, cover' and there are various extensions of this root, of which only those with clearly locative meaning have been included under the present head. In addition COVER<sub>5</sub> *kom*, SKIN/BARK/COVERING *kapa*, and HEAD<sub>2</sub> *kabel* belong here. These suffixes to *ka* are just like the "root determinatives" so frequent in comparative dictionaries of Indo-European.

## 2. ACCOMPANY *tur*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**trep-* (W) 'to turn,' Greek *trepein* 'to turn,' Hittite *tarup(p)-* 'unite, collect.'

KOREAN *tali-* 'get accompanied by' (archaic, dialectal according to MLC 383), *tali* 'to accompany' (according to Ramstedt 1949), *ttala/e* 'comes with' (MLC 381).

OLD JAPANESE *tura* 'go together with,' modern Japanese *ture* 'companion,' *ture-ru* 'take with, be together.'

AINU *tura* 'together with, accompanying,' *u-tura* 'together'; *turá* 'with' (Hattori 320: 14).

GILYAK *tar* 'to curdle (of blood).'

- SM 1

## 3. ACQUIRE *nek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**enek-* ~ *nek-* ~ *enk-*, \**nek-* (W) 'reach, attain.'

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \**nek-* 'pull,' Enets *nehíbo* 'take,' Selkup *nākāqo* 'pull,' \**nekkəl* 'take, take out,' Selkup *näqqılqo* 'take.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *ənk-* 'to catch.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**aŋu-* 'catch (up),' Sirenik *aŋə-* 'come across, catch.'

## 4. ALL<sub>1</sub> *muta*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**mut*'i 'to complete, finish,' Proto-Turkic \**büt-* 'to end, accomplish, be ended,' Old Turkic, Yakut *büt-* 'to end, be ended,' Turkish *bit-* 'be ended,' Tatar *bit-* 'be ended,' Chuvash *pet-* 'be ended.' Middle Mongolian *möči* '(be) just enough,'

Written Mongolian, Khalkha *möčis* ‘just enough,’ Kalmyk *möčəg* ‘just enough.’ Proto-Tungus *\*mudan* ‘end’ (Benzing), Manchu *mudan* ‘end,’ Gold *modan* ‘end,’ Udihe *muda* ‘end.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *moto*, modern Korean *modu* (MLC 629).

OLD JAPANESE *muta* ‘together with.’

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *mitä* ‘completely.’

## 5. ALL<sub>2</sub> *tuma*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*teu-m* (root extension of *\*teu-* ‘to swell, grow fat’), Sanskrit *tum-ra* ‘powerful,’ Tocharian B *tumane* ‘ten thousand,’ Tocharian A *tmam* ‘ten thousand,’ Latin *tumēre* ‘to swell,’ Welsh *tyf* ‘strength.’

PROTO-URALIC *\*temə* ‘full, fill up, cram,’ Cheremis *teme* ‘become full,’ Finnish *tymeen* ‘stop the flow of blood,’ Saami *duolbma* ‘trample down,’ Udmurt *tjm-* ‘dam up,’ Ostyak *tom* ‘trap, snare,’ Hungarian *töm* ~ *tem* ‘cram.’

YUKAGHIR *čemei* ‘finish’ (Jochelson 1926), Kolyma *čumu* ‘all.’

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*tʰamu* ‘put into, gather,’ Turkic: Old Turkic *tüm-* ‘completely,’ Turkish *tomary* ‘all,’ Kazakh *döm* ‘completely,’ Chuvash *tum* (*xora*) ‘completely (black).’ Middle Mongolian *temgu-* ‘gather, collect.’ Proto-Tungus *\*tama-* ‘gather, collect,’ Manchu, Nanai *tama-* ‘gather, collect.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *təm* ‘all,’ modern Korean *təmi* ‘heap, pile, stack’ (MLC 443).

OLD JAPANESE *tumu* ‘heap, pack together,’ modern Japanese *tomu* ‘be rich in.’

AINU *tumak* ‘be hunchbacked.’

GILYAK *tam* ‘be many,’ *otom* ‘all,’ *als-taml-af* ‘place abounding in strawberries’ (literally, ‘strawberry-abounding-locative’).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *təmŋe* ‘any old,’ Kamchadal *təm(-la-χ)* ‘thick, dense.’

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *tam-six* ‘to bind, wrap up,’ *tumtaq* ‘mound,’ *tami-* ‘tie in bundles,’ *tamadaq* ‘each, every (one),’ Proto-Eskimo *\*tamaɤ* ‘all,’ Naukan *tamaɤaɤ* ‘all, both, whole,’ Central Alaskan Yupik *tamaɤ* ‘all, both, whole,’ North Alaskan Inuit *tamaq-* ‘all, both, whole,’ Greenlandic *tama(ɤ)-* ‘all, both, whole.’

- SM 102, MR 52



6. ANGRY *kor*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kar-* 'despise, punish,' Hittite *kartimija-* 'be angry.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*kurə* 'anger, be angry,' Mordvin *kor* 'anger, sorrow, annoyance,' Ostyak *χurəm-* 'get angry,' Vogul *kor-* 'quarrel (v.),' Hungarian *harag* 'anger.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kero* 'fight, kill,' Turkic: Teleut *kärä* 'be angry,' Kirghiz *ker-* 'hate' (borrowed from Mongolian). Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *kere-* 'fight,' Khalkha *xerelde* 'to quarrel.' Tungus: Evenki *kərčəmə* 'angry, obstinate' (Tsintsius I: 454).

KOREAN *kol* 'anger' (MLC 156).

OLD JAPANESE *ikari* 'anger, rage,' modern Japanese *okoru* 'become angry,' *ikari* 'anger,' *ikaru* 'become angry,' *kirau* 'hate.'

• N 172, Poppe, p. 79.

7. ANIMAL *aŋa*

YUKAGHIR *aŋaŋ*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*aŋu* 'wild game,' Proto-Turkic *\*aŋ* 'wild game,' Old Turkic *aŋ* 'wild game,' Tatar *aŋ* 'elk, deer.' Middle Mongolian *oyuna* 'male mountain antelope,' Written Mongolian *oyunu* 'antelope,' Khalkha *ōno* 'antelope,' Kalmyk *ōn* 'antelope.' Proto-Tungus *\*aŋa* 'wild game, mountain ram,' Evenki *aŋa* 'wild game,' *anaŋ* 'mountain ram,' *aŋa-* 'to graze (of deer),' Negidal *aŋa-* 'to graze (of deer).'

GILYAK *ŋa* '(wild) animal'; Southeast Gilyak *ŋa* 'animal' (Hattori 1962).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *an̄k̄aŋi-lix* 'live, be alive,' *an̄k̄aŋida-χ* 'animals,' *an̄k̄aŋilina-s* 'animals,' Eskimo: Proto-Yupik *\*uŋuŋsiq*, Alutiiq *uŋuŋsiq*, Central Alaskan Yupik *uŋuŋsiq* 'land animal (especially bear).' Cf. also Proto-Eskimo *\*uŋuma-* 'be alive (animal),' Sirenik *uŋəvə* 'be alive,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *uŋuva* 'be alive,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *uuma-* 'be alive (animal).'

8. ANIMAL (WILD) *gura*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ghuǵer-*, *\*ghwer-* (W), *\*g<sup>h</sup>wer-* (GI) 'wild

animal,' Latin *ferus* 'wild,' *fera* 'wild animal,' Old Church Slavic *zvĕrĭ*, Latvian *zvĕrs*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**guri* 'deer, roebuck,' Turkic: Turkish *gürä* 'wild, untamed' (borrowing from Mongolian). Middle Mongolian *gore'e* 'antelope, wild steppe animal,' Written Mongolian *görügen* 'antelope,' Khalkha *görös* 'antelope,' Dagur *gurēs* 'antelope,' Monguor *korosə* 'antelope.' Proto-Tungus \**gurma-* ~ \**gurna-* 'hare, squirrel, ermine,' Manchu *gulmaḡun* 'hare,' Evenki *gurnun* 'squirrel,' Even *gurnata* 'ermine.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *kolani* 'elk' (MLC 38).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *qoreŋə* ~ *qaat* 'reindeer,' Kerek *qujaquj*, Koryak *yujnik* 'wild animal,' Kamchadal *qoz* 'reindeer,' (y)wirik 'animal.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut: Bering *aylaḡ* 'wild animal,' Atka *algaq*, Proto-Eskimo \**quyŋiq* ~ \**qužŋiq* 'domesticated reindeer' is a borrowing from Chukotian (Fortescue et al. 1994: 322).

• IS 330, N 90, 93, BK 236. There are probably two different roots here, one 'antelope, reindeer,' the other 'wild animal.' Illich-Svitych (1967: 330) has \**gojra* 'wild animal,' but in his Nostratic dictionary (1971–84) he gives two roots: \**gurHa* '(male) antelope' and \**gujra* 'wild animal.' I believe this is correct and is directly supported by the two Kamchadal forms.

## 9. ARISE<sub>1</sub> or

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**er-* ~ \**or-* ~ \**r-* 'move (intr.), rise,' Hittite *arāi* 'raises him/herself,' Armenian *y-ar-ne-m* 'I lift myself, stand up,' Greek *ornumi* 'arrive, move,' *ōr-to* (middle) 'raised him/herself,' Latin *orior* 'I rise.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *arpai* 'go up.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ōri* 'to rise, up,' Proto-Turkic \**ōr* ~ \**ūr* 'on top, high above, upper part,' \**ōr* (Räsänen 1969: 373), Old Turkic *üzä* ~ *özä* 'on top, above,' Turkish *üzär* 'upper part,' Chuvash *vir* (< \**ōr*) 'on top, above,' Yakut *ūsä* 'on top, above. Middle Mongolian *ergu-* 'lift, raise,' Written Mongolian *ergü-* ~ \**örgü-* 'raise,' Khalkha *örgö* 'raise,' Dagur *ergue-* 'raise,' Monguor *urgu-* 'raise.' Tungus: Even *ar-* 'awake,' Evenki *aru* 'awake' (Tsintsius I: 52).

MIDDLE KOREAN *ola-* 'to rise,' modern Korean *oli-ta* 'go up, climb' (MLC 1192).

OLD JAPANESE *ura* 'tree top, topmost branch,' modern Japanese *ura* 'top end.'

AINU *uri* 'cast up, throw up.'

• IS 355, N 116. There appear to be two roots, *ol* and *or*, both with the basic meaning 'go up, lift.' In some languages there is no *l/r* distinction (e.g. Korean, Japanese). In these cases the reflexes have arbitrarily been put under the *-r* root.

## 10. ARISE<sub>2</sub> *ol*

PROTO-URALIC \**älə-* 'lift, raise, carry,' Ostyak *äl* 'carry,' *äləm-* 'lift, raise,' Vogul *äl'm* 'lift, carry,' ?Hungarian *emel-* 'lift, raise,' Proto-Samoyed \**olə* 'summit, head,' Yurak *jilā* 'lift up, raise,' Selkup *ila-* 'lift up.' Cf. also Proto-Uralic \**wilä* 'surface, upper part,' Finnish *ylä* 'over, above,' Saami *âllen* 'high, from high up,' Udmurt *vjl* 'surface.'

ALTAIC: Turkic: Chuvash *ulăx* 'go up.'

GILYAK *ylvs* 'roof,' West Sakhalin *ylvř* 'roof, penthouse,' Southeast Gilyak *ylvř* 'roof,' Amur *ula-f* 'elevated place, height,' *ulv* 'top part.'

CHUKOTIAN: Northern Kamchadal *eel'*, Western Kamchadal *aala* (Krasheninikov).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**ulə(-)* 'high tide or flood,' Central Siberian Yupik *uləvə-* 'flood, overflow,' Alutiiq *ula* 'flood,' *ulə-* 'flood, overflow,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ula* 'high, tide,' North Alaskan Inuit *ulit* 'rise (water), flood,' Greenlandic *uli* 'high tide,' *ulit* 'be high tide.'

• BK 367

## 11. ARM<sub>1</sub> *tam*

AINU *tem* 'arm' (B, Hattori 11: 83, dialects 2 and 3). According to Majewicz and Majewicz (1983–85) the meaning is 'measure of arms stretched out.'

GILYAK: Amur *tym-k*, Sakhalin *tam-k*, Southeast Sakhalin *tam-k*.

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *tum-x*, South Kamchadal (Radliński) *tam-k* 'thumb.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*ətəmay* 'palm of hand,' Naukan *ətumaq* 'palm of hand,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *tumak* 'palm of hand,' North Alaskan Inuit *utummak* 'palm of hand,' Greenlandic *itumak* 'palm of hand.'

• The final *-k* of Gilyak, Kamchadal, and Eskimo is the general Eurasiatic absolutive; see Volume 1: 123–29.

## 12. ARM<sub>2</sub> *tuya*

PROTO-URALIC *\*soja*, Saami, Udmurt *suj*, Vogul *tɛjət*, Yurak *ćū*.  
YUKAGHIR: Tundra *ujeŋ* 'wing.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *cuyu-χ* (with *\*t<sub>2</sub>*), Proto-Eskimo *\*tuyə* 'shoulder,' Naukan *tuyə* 'sleeve,' Alutiiq *tuyək* 'shoulder,' Central Alaskan Yupik *tuzək* 'shoulder,' North Alaskan Inuit *tui* 'shoulder,' Greenlandic *tui* 'shoulder.'

## 13. ARMPIT<sub>1</sub> *ol* ~ *el*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*el-* ~ *\*olēi-* 'to bend,' *\*olinā* 'elbow,' Latin *ulna* (< *olina*) 'elbow, joint, whole arm,' Armenian *ol-n* 'shoulder,' Welsh *elin* 'elbow,' Old High German *elinbogo* 'elbow' (involving this root and No. 225, JOINT *bogu*).

URALIC: Finnish *olka*, Hungarian *váll* 'shoulder.'

GILYAK *ol* 'armpit,' Southeast Gilyak *el* 'bend in river.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *unɤ-im sitx-a* 'armpit,' Proto-Eskimo *\*unəɤ* 'armpit,' Central Siberian Yupik *unəq* 'armpit, underarm,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *unəq*, Seward Peninsula Inuit, Greenlandic *uniq*.

## 14. ARMPIT<sub>2</sub> *kon*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*konə-ala*, Saami *kaññel*, Finnish *kainalo*, Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *kun-ul*, Vogul *kanəl*, Hungarian *hónalj*.

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic *\*kōñ* (Räsänen 1969: 280), Chuvash *xüñ* ~ *xü(m)*, Yakut *xoñú*, Old Turkic *qojın*, Turkmen *gojun*. Middle Mongolian *koŋ* 'hollow, cavity,' Written Mongolian *qoŋgyur* 'hollow,' Khalkha *xonxor* 'hollow.' Tungus: Negidal *oyonj*, Manchu *oco*, Evenki *oyonĩ*.

- IS 370, N 220, BR 6

# 15. AROUND *pir*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**per* 'round, about,' Latin *per* 'through,' Greek *perí* 'around (all sides), about, over,' Avestan *pairi* 'towards, around.'

PROTO-URALIC \**pire* 'circles,' \**pirə* 'round, about,' Finnish *püri* 'circle, ring,' Saami *birrá* 'round,' Mordvin *pirá* 'encircle, enclose, fence in.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'erkV* 'to tie around, surround,' Middle Mongolian *hirgi* 'go around,' Written Mongolian, Khalkha *ergi* 'go around,' Monguor *xergə-* 'go around.' Proto-Tungus \**perke-* 'to bind, tie around,' Evenki *herke-* 'tie around,' Even *herkə-* 'tie around,' Negidal *xejke-* 'tie around.'

GILYAK *p'irk* 'go in a circle,' *pirpir-ent* 'return, circle' (Glehn), *p'irp'iru-* 'turn something, make it circle,' *pirpir-* 'return, turn about, circle.' Gilyak has aspirated and non-aspirated variants of what is obviously the same root.

- BK 66

# 16. ARROW<sub>1</sub> *aye*

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *eje* 'bow,' Tundra *aje* 'arrow,' *aji* 'shoot.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**žēja* 'arrow, sharp point,' Proto-Turkic \**jāj* 'bow,' Old Turkic *ja* 'bow,' Turkmen *jāj* 'bow.' Proto-Tungus \**žėje* 'sharp point, blade,' Negidal, Nanai, Ulch, Evenki *žėje* 'sharp point.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ya* 'arrow.' Cf. *i-ru* 'shoot an arrow.'

AINU *aj* (Hattori 122: 62, also 'thorn' in most dialects), Kuriles *aje* ~ *ai* 'arrow' (B).

# 17. ARROW<sub>2</sub> *lonk*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**lenk-* 'bow (n. & v.), to bend, to incline,' Lithuanian *leñkti* 'bends, tilts.'

?PROTO-URALIC \**lonka* (Collinder) 'arrow,' Vogul *lah* 'blunt pointed arrow.'

YUKAGHIR *lokil* 'arrow.'

ALTAIC: Proto-Tungus *\*lökū* 'blunt pointed arrow' (Benzing), Manchurian *luku* 'arrow,' Oroch *luki* 'wooden arrow.'

GILYAK *luk* 'arrow-head.' Probably a borrowing from Tungus.

• N 260, Dolgopolsky 26, Collinder (1955: 154). The limited distribution in different families suggests borrowing in addition to genetic affinity.

## 18. ARROW/POINT *ok*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ak̥* ~ *\*ok̥*, *\*ak-* (W), *\*ak<sup>her</sup>-* (GI) 'sharp, pointed, angular,' Latin *ācer* 'pointed, sharp,' Armenian *asełn* 'needle,' Old Church Slavonic *ostrŭ* 'sharp.' Cf. also *\*ku* 'point, end.'

URALIC: Finnish *oka* 'thorn, spine, prickle,' Estonian *ok(a)* 'thorn, spine.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ak'o* 'sharp point,' Proto-Turkic *\*ok* 'arrow,' Old Turkic *oq* 'arrow,' Tatar *uk* 'arrow,' Azerbaijani *ox* 'arrow,' Chuvash *uyə* 'arrow,' Yakut *ox* 'arrow.' Mongolian: Old Mongolian *oki* 'point' (Poppe).

AINU *ak* 'shoot with arrow'; *e'ak* 'shoot' (dialects 1, 3-5), *e-yak* 'shoot' (8), *e'ak* ~ *e'ah* 'shoot' (9). For *e-* as an object marker, see Volume 1: 85-87.

GILYAK *yx* 'end,' *yx* ~ *yg* 'knife point' (Glehn), Southeast Gilyak *ku* 'point.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Greenlandic *agi(q)* 'sharp point on reindeer antler,' South Labrador *akli(q)* 'part of hook or harpoon,' Yuit *aklega(q)* 'bird arrow, harpoon with float' (Jacobsen).

• Poppe 55, IS 353, N 113, BK 398

## 19. ASHES<sub>1</sub> *kim*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*kimä*, Tavgy *sími* 'coal,' Selkup *šimj* 'coal,' Kamassian *šymy* 'coal.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*k'ume* 'black, charcoal,' Proto-Turkic *\*Kömür* 'charcoal,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *kömür* 'charcoal,' Yakut *kömör* 'charcoal,' Chuvash *komr-ok* 'charcoal.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *kəm-* 'black.'

AINU *komun* 'litter, dust, dirt.'

GILYAK *xim-s*, *ximis* (Glehn, West Coast).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Kuskokwim *kamtlerit*, Yupik *kamipluq* ~ *kangi-pluq* 'charcoal' (Jacobsen).

## 20. ASHES<sub>2</sub> *pana*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**pjoña* 'red clay, dirt,' Proto-Turkic \**bAñak* 'dung,' Old Turkic *bajnaq* 'dung.' Tungus: Goldi *pañakta*.

?JAPANESE *pani* 'red clay.'

AINU *pana* 'dust'; *pana* 'dust' (dialects 3, 5, 6, Hattori 104: 40).

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**piŋ-piŋ*, Chukchi *piŋ* ~ *pimpiŋ*, Koryak *piŋpiŋ*, Kamchadal *pin*.

## 21. ?BACK *se*

MIDDLE KOREAN *ti-* 'carry on the back.'

OLD JAPANESE *se*, modern Japanese *se* 'back,' *se-bone* 'backbone,' *se-naka* 'back.'

AINU *see* 'carry on the back'; *se* (Patrie, Hattori 129: 10, dialects 1-7), *see* (H 129, dialect 9) 'carry on back.'

• SM 6

## 22. BACKWARD *ut*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ūd-*, \**ud-* (W), \**ut<sup>h</sup>-* ~ \**ut'-* (GI) 'upwards, out,' Greek *hys-ter-ós* 'outermost,' Gothic *ut* 'out,' Old English *ūt* 'out,' Lithuanian *už-* 'for, toward,' Old Church Slavic *vŭz* 'up to.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ūč'i* 'end, edge,' Proto-Turkic \**ūč* 'end, edge,' Old Turkic, Turkish *uç* 'end,' Turkmen *ūč* 'end,' Chuvash *vəs* 'end.' Middle Mongolian *užu'ur* 'end, edge,' Written Mongolian *üžüyür* 'end,' Khalkha *üzür* 'end,' Monguor *užūr* 'end.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**utəɬ-* 'return,' Greenlandic *utikpuq* 'returns,' *uti-mut saay-puk* 'turns back.'

## 23. BAD<sub>1</sub> *aka*

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *aka* 'oily scum.'

AINU *ok* 'be low in spirit, troubled; trouble, evil.'

GILYAK *yky(-d')* 'be bad,' *akki(-nč)* ~ *ykki(-nč)* (Schrenck).

CHUKCHI-KAMCHATKAN: Chukchi *äqä*, Koryak *aqa*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*iqa(ɤ)* 'dirt,' Central Siberian Yupik, Naukan *iqā* 'dirt,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *iqā(q)* 'dirt.'

#### 24. BAD<sub>2</sub> *walu*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*wālɜ-* 'bad, wicked, angry,' Tavgy *boluan*, Enets *bári*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*bujre* 'bad, wrong,' Middle Mongolian *buru'u*, Written Mongolian *buruyu*, Khalkha, Kalmyk, Monguor *burū*, Dagur *borō*.

OLD JAPANESE *waru-si* ~ *waro* 'evil, wrong, unlucky,' modern Japanese *waru-i*.

#### 25. BALD *tar*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'éro*, Proto-Turkic *\*daɾ*, Old Turkic, Tatar *taz*, Turkish, Azerbaijani *daz*. Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Kalmyk *tar*.

KOREAN *tai-* ~ *talk* 'a bald head, cracks (on hands and feet from cold),' Middle Korean *talk* 'cracks,' modern Korean *tä-məri* 'a bald head.'

• Poppe 13, IS 347

#### 26. BARK (n.) *ker*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)ker* 'cut,' also 'skin, bark,' *\*kérmen-* (MA) 'skin,' Armenian *k'ert'em* 'skin,' Old Prussian *kērmens* 'body,' Sanskrit *cārman-* 'skin.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*kere*, Finnish *keri*, Estonian *kere* 'inner bark,' Saami *gârrâ* 'shell, crust,' Mordvin *keɾ* 'linden bark,' Cheremis *kər* 'linden bark,' Udmurt *kur* 'a piece of bark,' Komi-Zyrian *kor* 'inner bark,' Ostyak *ker* 'snow crust,' Vogul *kēr*, Hungarian *kérög*, Proto-Samoyed *\*kär* 'skin, scales,' Selkup *kor* 'skin, scales'; Proto-Finno-Volgaic *\*kore* 'skin,' Finnish *kuori* 'skin,' Estonian *koor* 'skin,' Mordvin *kaɾ* 'shoe made of bark'; Proto-Uralic *\*kora* 'skin, peel, flay,' Ostyak *kör* 'skin (v.),' Vogul *kor* 'remove (birch bark), peel,' Proto-Samoyed *\*kjrâ-* 'skin (v.), flay,



peel,' Selkup *kirj̄qo* 'skin, flay,' Kamassian *khir'im* 'skin, flay'; Proto-Uralic *\*kurə* 'knife,' Finnish (dial.) *kuras* 'knife,' Saami *korr* 'knife,' Proto-Samoyed *\*kəra* 'knife,' Yurak (Forest) *kaɾ* 'knife,' Yurak (Tundra) *kuro* 'knife,' Enets *kōru* 'knife,' Kamassian *kōrlo* 'plane,' Taigi *kurru* 'knife.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *χar* 'skin, hide,' Omok *kire* 'knife.' Cf. also *kiɾe* 'flint weapon' and *kar* 'skin, hide.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*k'eɾa*, Proto-Turkic *\*Kaɾ* 'bark, scales,' Old Turkic *qaz*, Tatar *kajri*, Chuvash *xojar*. Middle Mongolian *kajir(a)* 'scales, hard bark,' Written Mongolian *qajir(a)-su(n)*, Khalkha *xajrs*, Kalmyk *xārsɿ*. Proto-Tungus *\*xere-kte* 'skin,' Nanai, Ulch, Orok *xerekte*, Evenki *erekte*, Negidal *ejekte*, Even *ertə*.

OLD JAPANESE *kara* 'husk, shell,' modern Japanese *kara* 'husk, shell.'

AINU *kar* (dialects 1–8, Hattori 137: 62), *kar* 'to peel it,' *kara* 'to peel it' (dialect 9).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *kəlvejətək* 'cut out,' Koryak *kali* 'carve' (Bogoras 1917).

• N 217, BK 247

## 27. BE<sub>1</sub> *biu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*bhū-* ~ *\*bheu-*, *\*bheuə-* (W), *\*b<sup>h</sup>uH-* (GI), *\*bheu(ə)-* (MA) 'be, grow,' Sanskrit *bhāvati* 'is, becomes,' Old Irish *boi* 'it was,' Latin *fīo* 'become,' Old English *bēo* 'am,' Lithuanian *būti* 'be,' Old Church Slavic *byti*, Albanian *buj* 'lodge, stay.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*biju* 'be,' Middle Mongolian *bui*, Written Mongolian *büi*, Khalkha *bij*, Kalmyk *bī*, Dagur *bei*, Monguor *bi-/(w)ī-*. Proto-Tungus *\*bi* (Tsintsius I: 79), Negidal *bī-*, Manchu, Nanai, Ulch, Orok, Evenki, Even *bi-*.

OLD JAPANESE *wi* 'be (motionless), sit,' modern Japanese *iru* (< *wiru*) 'be in a place, sit,' also (w)*oru*, Ryukyuan *wu-ng* 'dwell, remain.'

• IS 333, N 19, Starostin 129, BK 9

28. BE<sub>2</sub> *es*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**es-*, Hittite *ēszi* 'is,' Old Irish *is* 'is,' Old Prussian, Latin *est* 'is,' Gothic *ist* 'is,' Old Church Slavik *jestŭ* 'is,' Avestan *asti* 'is,' Sanskrit *ās-ti* 'is.'

PROTO-URALIC \**aše-* 'place (n.),' Finnish *asu-* 'dwell,' Estonian *ase* 'place,' Mordvin *ežem* 'place,' Yurak *ḡīsī* 'tent village.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *is* 'exist' (Ramsey), modern Korean *isi-* (Ramstedt 1939: 71).

AINU *isu*; *as* 'halt, stop' (Hattori 65: 114). Note that the contrast *is-* 'be' vs. *as-* 'halt, dwell' is also found in Indo-European \**es* ~ \**is*, Uralic \**aše-* 'place, put,' Finnish *asu-* 'dwell.'

- IS 333, N 132

29. BE<sub>3</sub> *le*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**lē(i)* 'provide, obtain (middle voice), property,' \**lē-* (< \**leǵ<sub>1</sub>*) (W) 'get,' Greek *latreia* 'service (for pay), duties.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**le-* 'be, become, live,' Finnish *lie-* 'be allowed, want,' Estonian *lee-* 'become,' Saami *le-* 'be, become,' Cheremis *lia-* 'be, become, be possible,' Udmurt *lu-* 'be, become,' Komi-Zyrian *lo-* 'become, begin, be,' Hungarian *lë-* 'be, exist, become.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *l'e* 'be,' Kolyma *l'i* 'have.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *-li-n* (third-person singular of predicative), Kamchadal *le* 'become,' *li* 'be' (Stebnitskij 1934: 100).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *li-* 'appear, come in sight, become like something,' Proto-Eskimo \**-li* (postbase) 'become,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *li-* 'become,' Greenlandic *li-* 'become, make become.'

- IS 332, N 131

30. BEACH *sai*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sajV* 'shallow, stony place,' Proto-Turkic \**saj* 'area covered with stones, shallow, stony river-bed,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *saj* 'area with stones,' Tatar *saj-ik-* 'be shallow.' Middle Mongolian *sajir* 'stony river-bed, pebbles,' Written Mongolian *sajir* 'pebbles,' Khalkha *sajr* 'pebbles,' Kalmyk *sārə* 'pebbles.'

Proto-Tungus \**saj* 'sandbank,' Nanai *sija* 'sand,' Ulch *sija(n)* 'sand,' Evenki *sajaŋ* 'bank, shore,' Negidal *sai-čau* 'sandy embankment.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *se* 'shallow place.' Cf. also Old Japanese *iso* 'rocky beach, shallow sea,' modern Japanese *iso* 'beach, pebbles.'

AINU *sa* 'shores of the sea.'

GILYAK *t'o* 'shore.'

### 31. BEAR (n.) *kuma*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kjāmu* 'bear, beaver,' Proto-Turkic \**Kāma* 'beaver, otter,' Tatar *kama* 'otter,' Chuvash *xōma* 'beaver, sable.' Proto-Tungus \**kuma* 'seal,' Evenki *kuma* 'seal,' Negidal *komə* 'seal,' Even *quma* 'seal,' Lamut *kuma* 'great seal,' *kumaku* 'stag, elk.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kōm* (Ramstedt), modern Korean *kom* (MLC 161).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kuma*.

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *umxa*, Palana Koryak *umka*. Metathesis?

- Ramstedt 1949, SM 10

### 32. BEAUTIFUL *ara*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**arə-* 'fit, be suitable,' Hittite *arra-* 'wash,' Tocharian A *yār-* 'wash,' ?Greek *aréskō* 'please,' *áristos* 'best.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ero* 'clean,' Proto-Turkic \**aru* '(be) clean,' Old Turkic *aruy-* 'clean,' Chagatai *aryt-* 'clean (tr.),' Turkmen *ariç* 'clean,' Chuvash *irə* 'good,' Yakut *irās* 'clean.' Middle Mongolian *arči-* 'clean,' Written Mongolian *ariyun* 'clean,' Khalkha *ariun* 'clean,' Kalmyk *ärün* 'clean,' Dagur *arūn* 'clean,' Monguor *arən* 'clean' (Poppe 1960: 79).

KOREAN *aly-m-tap-ta* 'is beautiful, pretty' (MLC 1071), *aly* 'be beautiful, admirable' (Ramstedt 1949).

OLD JAPANESE *arap-* 'to wash,' modern Japanese *arau* 'wash,' Ryukyuan *ara-yung* 'wash.'

AINU *ara* 'be pretty, beautiful'; *ara* 'decorated, ornamented' (dialect 1, Hattori 139: 76).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *alwtala* 'be fond of' (Worth).

33. BECOME *na*

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *na*- 'be born.'

OLD JAPANESE *nar*- 'become, be born,' *nas*- 'bear, create,' Ryukyuan *na-yaŋ* 'become.'

AINU *ne* 'become.'

GILYAK *ny* 'make, do.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *nāl*- 'become,' Koryak *nal*- 'become.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *tayaḏa*- 'be new, fresh, young,' Proto-Eskimo *\*nayū*- 'grow,' Sirenik, Central Siberian Yupik *nayū*- 'grow,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *nau*- 'grow,' West Canadian Inuit *nau*- 'start growing up (seed), be conceived,' Greenlandic *naa*- 'grow, spring out (plant).'

• SM 11

34. BEE/FLY *per* ~ *pal*

PROTO-URALIC *\*pȳl̥s* 'horsefly,' Ostyak *peləm* 'horsefly,' Vogul *pal-əm* 'horsefly,' Yurak *pil'ū* 'horsefly,' Cheremis *pəjəlmə* 'wasp.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p'joli* 'fly,' Written Mongolian *ilaŋan* 'fly,' Dagur *xilā* 'fly.' Proto-Tungus *\*pulmi-kte* 'midge,' Orok *pulikte* 'midge,' Nanai *purmikte* 'midge,' Evenki *hunmikte* 'midge.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*p'ēra*, Proto-Turkic *\*āri* 'bee, wasp,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *ari*, Chuvash *orə*. Middle Mongolian *xerbegai* 'butterfly,' Written Mongolian *erbekei* 'butterfly,' Khalkha *ervēxij* 'butterfly. Proto-Tungus *\*perē*- 'bumble-bee,' Evenki *herēptin* 'bumble-bee.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *phal* 'fly,' modern Korean *phāli* 'fly.' Cf. also Middle Korean *pəli*, modern Korean *pəl* (MLC 764).

OLD JAPANESE *pati* 'bee,' modern Japanese *hachi* 'bee.'

• SM 12. Cf. No. 164, FLY *par*.

35. BEFORE *hant*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ant-s* 'frontside, forehead,' *\*ant(-i)* 'in the sight of, against' (the form *\*ant-i* is a locative and the initial *\*a-* indicates the second laryngeal, *H<sub>2</sub>ent-*), Lycian *xñtwanta* 'leader,' Hittite *ḫanti* 'facing, opposite,' *ḫant-* 'forehead, front,' Tocharian B *ānte* 'brow,' Latin *ante* 'in front of,' Lithuanian *añt* 'on, upon, at,' Armenian *ənd* 'for.'

ETRUSCAN *hanθin* 'in front of.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*antV* (IS 354) 'front,' Tungus: Manchu *antu* 'southern side, foreside,' Evenki *antaya* 'southern side, foreside,' Udihe *anta* 'southern side, foreside.'

?KOREAN *anthä* 'fore, before, in front of' (< *\*anthai*, with metathesis of aspiration) (Ramstedt 1949).

### 36. BEHIND *tak* ~ *tek*

PROTO-URALIC *\*taka* 'rear,' Finnish *taka-* 'back,' Estonian *taga* 'space behind,' Saami *duokken* 'behind, beyond,' Yurak *t'axā?* 'to that place, over there,' Enets *tehona* 'behind,' Tavgy *taka* 'situated behind,' Selkup *tak* 'situated behind.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*daga* 'near, to follow,' Proto-Turkic *\*jagu-k* 'near,' Old Turkic *jayūq* 'near,' Chuvash *šivax* 'near,' Yakut *čugas* 'near.' Middle Mongolian *da'ari* 'pass,' Written Mongolian *daya-ri* 'pass,' Khalkha *dajra* 'pass,' Dagur *dāri-* 'pass.' Proto-Tungus *\*daga* 'near, quickly, soon,' Solon *daga* 'near,' Negidal *daya* 'near,' Evenki *daga* 'near,' Manchu *da-rtaj* 'soon' (Tsintsius I: 187). Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*dak'i* 'follow, near,' Proto-Turkic *\*jak-in* 'near,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Tatar *jaqın* 'near,' Azerbaijani *jaxın* 'near.' Middle Mongolian *daka-* ~ *daga-* 'follow,' Written Mongolian *daxa* ~ *daqa* 'follow,' Khalkha, Dagur *daga-* 'follow,' Kalmyk *daxə-* 'follow,' Monguor *dagā-* 'follow.' Proto-Tungus *\*daka-* 'follow, obey,' Negidal *daxaw-* 'follow,' Manchu, Nanai *daxa-* 'follow,' Ulch *daxau* 'follow,' Oroch *daxuri* 'follow.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ta(h)-* 'following,' modern Korean *tāh-* 'reaches, touches' (MLC 418).

OLD JAPANESE *yagate* 'next,' modern Japanese *yagate* 'next, following, soon after.' Cf. also Old Japanese *tika-* 'near,' modern Japanese *chikai* 'near.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*θku* 'to end,' Southern Kamchadal *duuk* 'near' (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *tiy-* 'land (in a boat),' Proto-Eskimo *\*təkit-* 'arrive,' Sireniki *təkət-* 'knock against, appear, show up,' Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *təkitə-* 'arrive,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *tikit-* 'arrive at.'

- SM 5, IS 331, N 61

37. BELLY *man*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*mā-* ~ *\*māṅkət* 'breast, bosom,' Yurak (Tundra) *ma* 'breast,' Yurak (Forest) *māṅk* 'breast,' Selkup *munḡát* 'breast.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *moniḥ* 'belly, abdomen of an animal.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*mjońu* 'heart, breast,' Proto-Tungus *\*miańam* 'heart,' Negidal, Evenki *mewan* 'heart,' Ulch, Orok *mēwa(n)* 'heart,' Manchu *ńaman* 'heart.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *mańam* 'heart,' modern Korean *maiṃ* 'heart.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *muna* ~ *mune* 'chest.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*manu* 'front side,' Kuskokwim *manu* 'lap, bosom.'

38. BELT *yeu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*jugom*, *\*yug-o-* (W) 'yoke,' Old Welsh *iou* 'yoke,' Latin *iugum* 'yoke.' This form derives from the verb *\*jieu-* ~ *\*jieuə-* ~ *\*jieg-*, *\*yeug-* ~ *\*yug-* (W) 'connect, join, harness,' Sanskrit *yáu-ti* 'connects, harnesses,' but Mallory and Adams (1997: 655) consider it to have already existed in PIE since it is found in all branches except Albanian and Tocharian.

PROTO-URALIC *\*jäje*, Udmurt *je* 'broad belt,' Komi-Zyrian *ji*, Yurak *ńi*, Enets *niojo*, Tavgy *nieja*, Selkup *tjyy*, Kamassian *ǰi*.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *juo*.

- IS 356, N 143, BK 472

39. BEND (v.) *buk*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*bheug(h)-*, *\*bheug-* (W) 'to bend,' Sanskrit *bhugná* 'bent,' Gothic *biugan* 'to bend,' Old Icelandic *bo-genn* 'bent,' English bow, elbow, Proto-Celtic *\*buggo* 'flexible, malleable,' Irish *bog* 'soft,' Albanian *butë* (< *\*bhug(h)-to*) 'soft,' Latvian *baūgurs* 'hill, rising ground.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*bok'e* 'to bend, bow,' Proto-Turkic *\*bük-* 'to bend,' Chuvash *pük-*, Yakut *bük-* 'inclined,' Khakas *bükri* 'bent,' Old Turkic *bük* ~ *bök* 'to twist,' Uighur *bük* ~ *bök* 'to kneel.' Middle Mongolian *bokotur*, Written Mongolian *böke*, Khalkha *böx(ön)*, Kalmyk *bökṇ* 'hump, humped,' Dagur *bug*, Monguor *bukī* ~ *pugī* 'to incline.' Proto-Tungus *\*buk-*, Manchu *buqtu*, Nanai

*buku* ‘hump,’ Evenki *buke-* ‘to bow,’ *buku* ‘bent, crooked,’ *bākä* ‘hump,’ Orok *boqgo*.

AINU *he-poki-ki* ‘bow down,’ *he-poki-poki* ‘to nod the head.’

GILYAK *pix* ‘knee,’ Southeast Gilyak *pixti* ‘knee.’

- IS 336, N 25, BR 2

#### 40. BIND *ep*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ep-* ~ \**əp-*, \**ep<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) ‘take hold of, take,’ Hittite *ep-mi* ‘I take, attain,’ *appala-* ‘snare,’ Latin *co-ep-ula* ‘connection.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *aol-* ‘join,’ modern Korean (dial.) *ëpuli-* ‘join.’

OLD JAPANESE *ap-* ‘join,’ modern Japanese *a-u* ‘join (intr.),’ *awase-ru* ‘they join (something together).’

AINU *perai-ap* ~ *ap* ‘fishhook’; *epa* ‘arrive, reach’ (Hattori 65: 13).

GILYAK *ep-* ‘to hold.’

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *əpə* ‘in connection with,’ *əpə-valən* ‘connects with, adjoins,’ *əp-* ‘be connected to.’

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut: Atka *iimisix* ‘shoe-string,’ Eastern Aleut *imiisix* ‘shoe-string,’ Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**ipiq(-)* ‘tie (n. & v.),’ North Alaskan Inuit *ipiq(-)* ‘dog chain, rope, tie with a rope,’ Western Canadian Inuit *ipiq-* ‘tie up,’ Eastern Canadian Inuit *ipiq-* ‘tie up (a dog), chain for tying up a dog.’

- SM 120, IS 371

#### 41. BIRD *cayu*

MIDDLE KOREAN *say*, modern Korean *sāy*.

JAPANESE *-su* (suffix on bird names), *kara-su* ‘crow’ (literally, ‘black-bird’), *kiji-su* ‘pheasant.’ Cf. also *sagi* ‘heron.’

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *sa-χ* ‘bird, duck,’ Eskimo: Central Alaskan Yupik *ciyuq* ‘small thrush-like bird.’

- SM 14

#### 42. BITTER *ninka*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**nik*‘e ‘become sour, ripen,’ Middle Mongolian *negsi-* ‘become sour (of food), to rot,’ Written Mongolian *nigsi-* ‘become sour,’ Khalkha *negšē-* ‘become sour.’ Proto-Tungus \**ńek-* ‘be-

come sour (of food), to rot,' Manchu *ńekde-* 'become sour.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nik-* 'to ripen,' be boiled,' modern Korean *ik-* 'to ripen.'

OLD JAPANESE *niga-* (< *\*ninka-*) 'bitter, sour,' modern Japanese *niga-*.

AINU *nikax* 'turn sour' (Patrie), *ninge* 'gall,' *ninke* 'bile' (*Moshio-gusa*).

#### 43. BLACK<sub>1</sub> *pi*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*pi* 'night,' Selkup *pi* 'night,' Kamassian *phi* 'night,' Enets *pi* ~ *fi* 'night,' Tavgy *hi* 'night'; Proto-Samoyed *\*pim-* 'become dark,' Selkup *pimba* 'become dark.'

YUKAGHIR: Chuvan *opoi* 'be black.'

GILYAK: Amur *piu-* 'be black.'

#### 44. BLACK<sub>2</sub> *kura*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kers-* ~ *\*ĕrs-* (often with an *i* or *u* extension) 'dark, dirty, gray,' Old Prussian *kirsnan*, Old Church Slavonic *črŭnŭ*, Sanskrit *kṛṣṇá-*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*k'aru* ~ *\*karu*, Proto-Turkic *\*Kara*, Old Turkic *qara*, Turkish, Tatar *kara*, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *gara*, Chuvash *xora*, Yakut *xara*. Middle Mongolian *qara*, Khalkha *xar*, Dagur, Monguor *xara*. Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*k'juŕu* 'red, reddish, brown, dark,' Proto-Turkic *\*Kîŕ-il* 'red,' Old Turkic *qizil* 'red,' Turkish, Tatar *kizil* 'red,' Azerbaijani, Turkmen *gizil* 'red,' Chuvash *xerle*, Yakut *kihil* 'red.' Middle Mongolian *küre-* '(dark) brown,' Written Mongolian *küreŋ* 'brown,' Monguor *kurē* 'brown,' Khalkha *xüren* 'brown.' Proto-Tungus *\*xuri-* 'grey,' Evenki *uri-m* 'grey.' Cf. also Manchu *kuri* 'dark brown,' Evenki *kurin* 'brown,' Nanai *kuri* 'gray' (Tsintsius I: 437).

KOREAN *kil'inca* 'shadow.' Cf. also Middle Korean, modern Korean *kuri* 'copper.'

OLD JAPANESE *kuro-*, modern Japanese *kuroi*. Cf. also Old Japanese, modern Japanese *kura-* 'dark.'

AINU *ukuran* 'last night'; *kur* ~ *kuri* (dialects 1–5), *kur* ~ *kurihi* (dialect 6), *kur* (dialects 7–8), *kurihi* ~ *kuruhu* (dialect 9, Hattori 224: 19) 'shadow.'



GILYAK *yyr-* 'be black.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*qibnəʔ-* 'be black or dark,' Seward Peninsula Inuit *qibniq-* 'be dark colored, black,' North Alaskan Inuit *qibnʔiq-* 'be black, dark,' Greenlandic *qibniʔ-* 'be black.'

• N 213, MR 18, BK 274

#### 45. BLOOD *kem*

?URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*kem*, Motor *kem*, Tavgy *kam*, Selkup *kem*.

?YUKAGHIR *čeme* (Angere).

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kʲāno*, Proto-Turkic *\*Kiān*, Old Turkic *qan*, Turkish, Tatar *kan*, Azerbaijani *gan*, Turkmen *gān*, Yakut *qān*, Chuvash *jon*. Proto-Tungus *\*xuŋi-hta* 'blood vessel,' Evenki *uŋikta* 'blood vessel,' Nanai *χoŋgiqta* 'blood vessel.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *kanuux* 'heart,' Proto-Eskimo *\*kanuy-*, Central Siberian Yupik *kanuk* 'spot of blood,' North Alaskan Inuit *kanuk-* 'become angry,' West Canadian Inuit, East Canadian Inuit *kanuk*, Greenlandic *kanik*.

#### 46. BLOW (v.) *pus*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*p(h)u-s-*, Latin *pustula* 'bubble, blister,' Greek *phūsa* 'wind, blast,' Sanskrit *púṣyati* 'flourishes, prospers.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*pušə-*, Finnish (dial.), Estonian *puhu-*, Vogul *put-* 'spray, splash,' Selkup *puttu* 'saliva.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p'učV*, Proto-Tungus *\*pus-*, Evenki *hus-* 'blow, blow out a fire,' Manchu *fusxe* 'blow out a fire,' Even *hus* 'sprinkle.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pučcəi* 'fan,' modern Korean *puč'i-* 'uses a fan, fans' (MLC 821).

OLD JAPANESE *pusub-u* 'make smoke,' modern Japanese *fusube-ru* 'emit, make smoke.'

AINU *puse* 'blow out of the mouth.'

• MR 46

#### 47. BONE *pon*

?INDO-EUROPEAN: Proto-Germanic *\*baina-*, Old English *bān*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'ejné*, Proto-Turkic \*(*j*)*īn-čik* 'shin, shank, thin bone,' Turkish *inçik* 'shin,' Turkmen *īnžik* 'shin.' Proto-Tungus \**peñ-ŋen* 'knee,' Orok *pene(n)* 'knee,' Ulch *peñe* 'knee,' Evenki *xenŋen* 'knee,' Nanai *feŋge(n)* 'knee.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *s-pjə*, modern Korean *p̄jə*.

OLD JAPANESE *pone*, modern Japanese *hone*, Ryukyuan *hun*.

AINU *pone* ~ *poni*; *pone* (dialects 1–8), *poni* (dialect 9) (Hattori 20: 167).

- SM 21

#### 48. BRAIN *ayu*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**ajŋe* 'brain,' Estonian *aju*, Mordvin *uj*, Saami *vuoiŋâš*, Hungarian *agy*.

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**ʔaywa-ʔaywa*, Chukchi *ajo* ~ *ajva*, Koryak *avja*, Kamchadal *ajwa* ~ *ajiwa* ~ *ʔajuvʔaj* (Worth).

#### 49. BREATHE *ana*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**an(ə)-*, \**anə-* (W), \**anH-* (GI), Gothic *uz-anan* 'breathe one's last,' Sanskrit *āniti*, Tocharian B *anāsk-* 'breathe, inhale,' Latin *anima* 'soul, spirit, breath.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *anʁ(i)-* 'breathe, sigh, blow (of a whale),' Proto-Eskimo \**anəʁ-* 'breathe (out),' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *anəʁnəq* 'breath, spirit,' North Alaskan Inuit *aniʁniq* 'breath,' Greenlandic *aniʁniq* 'breath, spirit.' Cf. also Proto-Eskimo \**anuqə* 'wind,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *anuqa* 'wind,' North Alaskan Inuit *anukʁi* 'wind,' Greenlandic *anukʁi* 'wind.'

- IS 340, N 125, BK 369

#### 50. BRIGHT *belk*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**bheleg-* ~ \**bhelg-* ~ \**bhleg-* 'shine,' an extension of \**bhel-* 'shine,' Greek *phlegō* 'burn, ignite,' Latin *flagrāre* 'to flame, burn,' Tocharian A, B *pālk-* 'shine.'

?URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**walkə* 'white, bright, shining, to shine,' Finnish *valkea* 'shining, bright, white,' Estonian *valge* 'bright, white,' Saami *vil'gis* 'light, white,' Mordvin *valda* 'light,' Cheremis

*walyəðə* 'clear, light,' Hungarian *világ* 'light.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*balgy* (Illich-Svitych) 'bright,' Proto-Tungus *\*beli* 'pale, to whiten,' Negidal *belki* 'whiten,' Evenki *beli* 'pale,' Oroch *beli* 'white' (Tsintsius I: 133–34).

MIDDLE KOREAN *polk-*, modern Korean *palk-* 'is light, bright, clear.'

OLD JAPANESE *par-u* 'clear up (sky, weather),' modern Japanese *hare* 'weather clears up.' Cf. also modern Japanese *aka-ru-*.

GILYAK *p'la-ju* 'be brilliant' (*-ju* is a diminutive suffix).

- SM 26, 27, IS 331, N 5, BK 15, 494

## 51. BROTHER (OLDER) *aka*

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *a'ka* 'older brother,' *xa'xa* 'mother's brother,' Tundra *acka* 'older brother,' *xa'icie* 'mother's brother.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*āk*'V, Proto-Turkic *\*āka* 'older brother, uncle,' Old Turkic *aqā*, Turkish, Yakut *aya*, Tatar *aga*, Turkmen *āga*. Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *aqā*, Khalkha *ax*, Kalmyk *axə*, Dagur *akā*, Monguor *aga*. Proto-Tungus *\*(k)akā*, Manchu *xaxa*, Evenki *akā*, Even *aqā*, Ulch, Orok *aga*, Negidal *aga* ~ *axa* 'older brother, uncle,' Oroch *aka* 'older brother, grandfather' (Tsintsius I: 23).

JAPANESE: Ryukyuan *aka*.

AINU *ak* ~ *aki* 'younger brother.'

GILYAK *ik'in*, Southeast Sakhalin *akan*, East Sakhalin *aka(n)d*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit *\*akkak* 'paternal uncle,' Seward Peninsula Inuit *akkak* 'paternal uncle,' North Alaskan Inuit *akkaaka* 'paternal uncle,' West Canadian Inuit, Greenlandic *akka(k)* 'paternal uncle.'

- MR 1. Cf. SISTER (OLDER) *eke*. See Volume 1: 51–52 for a discussion of the vowel contrast *a* 'strong, masculine' vs. *e* 'weak, feminine.'

## 52. BURDEN *ni*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ni* ~ *\*nei* 'under, down, downwards,' Old Irish *ne* 'down,' Old High German *nidar* (< *\*ni-ter-*) 'under,' Old Church Slavic *nizŭ* 'down,' Armenian *ni-* 'down, back, into.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*june* 'burden, load,' Proto-Tungus *\*(x)ün̄-* 'carry on the back,' Manchu *unu-* 'carry on the back,' Evenki *in̄-* 'carry

on the back,' Even *inu* 'carry on the back,' Negidal *inīw-* 'to load, to pack.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ni* 'carry on the head,' modern Korean *i* 'carry on the head' (MLC 1321), *i-ta* 'carries, (puts) on head.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ni* 'burden, load.' Cf. Old Japanese *ninap-* 'carry a burden.'

AINU *na* 'carry.'

GILYAK *ne-* 'lift on shoulders, put on a hat.'

- SM 33

### 53. BURN<sub>1</sub> *as*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*as-* 'burn, glow,' *\*as-* (W) 'burn, glow,' *\*h<sub>2</sub>es-* 'become dry,' Hittite *ḫāssan* 'hearth,' *ḫās* 'ash,' Latin *āra* 'hearth,' Oscan *aasaī* 'in the hearth,' Old Norse *arinn* 'hearth,' *aska* 'ash,' Tocharian A, B *ās-* (< *\*h<sub>2</sub>es*) 'become dry.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ase-* 'catch fire, hot,' Proto-Turkic *\*as* 'to cook,' Old Turkic *isig* 'hot,' Turkish *sı̇zak* 'hot,' *isik* 'hot.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha *asa-* 'catch fire,' Kalmyk *as-* 'catch fire.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *az(-lax)* 'bright.'

- IS 352, N 127, BK 381

### 54. BURN<sub>2</sub> *taku*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*dheg<sup>wh</sup>-*, *\*d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>h</sup>o-* (GI), Old Irish *daig* (< *\*degi-*) 'flame,' Lithuanian *degù*, Old Church Slavic *žegō*, Albanian *djeg*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t<sup>o</sup>ge* 'fire,' Proto-Turkic *\*Tögen* 'brand, tinder,' Old Turkic *tögen* 'brand,' Yakut *tüön* 'tinder.' Middle Mongolian *tüyi-* 'big fire, bonfire,' Written Mongolian *tüimür* 'fire,' Khalkha *tüjmer* 'fire,' Kalmyk *tü* 'fire,' Dagur *tuimer* 'fire.' Proto-Tungus *\*toga* 'fire,' Evenki, Negidal *toyo* 'fire,' Manchu *tuwa* 'fire,' Ulch, Orok *tawa* 'fire,' Nanai *tao*. Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*deka*, Proto-Turkic *\*jak* 'burn (tr.),' Old Turkic, Turkmen *jaq-*, Turkish *jak-*, Tatar *jaq-*, Azerbaijani *jax*, Yakut *saq-*. Proto-Tungus *\*deg-že-gi*, Orok *degde-*, Evenki, Negidal *žegdī*, Even *žegde* 'burned place,' Manchu *dejži-*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *tho-* 'burn (intr.),' modern Korean *thäu-*.

OLD JAPANESE *yak-* (< \**dak-*) 'burn (tr.),' modern Japanese *yaku*.

Cf. also Old Japanese, modern Japanese *tak* 'burn, put on fire,' GILYAK: Amur *t'uḱr* 'fire,' Sakhalin *t'uḱr̃* 'fire.'

• SM 35, MR 51. According to Miller (1971: 90), Japanese *taku* and *yaku* are doublets. Note also the doublets in Indo-European and Turkic.

### 55. BURN<sub>3</sub> *pe*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**bhā-* ~ \**bhə-* 'shine, appear,' \**bhā-* (W) 'shine,' \**bheh*<sub>2</sub> (MA) 'shine,' Old Irish *bān* 'white,' Avestan *bā-* 'shine,' *bānu-* 'light, ray of light.'

KOREAN *p<sup>hi</sup>* 'burn, is kindled' (MLC 1771).

AINU *ape* (dialects 1–8), *apoi* 'fire' (dialect 9, Hattori 105: 51).

• BK 20

### 56. BUY *kur* ~ *kar*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**k<sup>w</sup>rei-*, \**k<sup>hw</sup>er-* ~ \**k<sup>hw</sup>r-ei-* (GI) 'buy, pay,' Sanskrit *krīṇāti* 'he/she buys,' Tocharian B *kāry-*, Old Irish *cre-naid* 'buys,' Old Prussian *krīnuti*, Old Russian *krīnuti*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kalo* 'to change, borrow,' Proto-Turkic \**Kalim* 'ransom, fee,' Old Turkic *qalan* 'fee,' Tatar *qalim* 'ransom,' Chuvash *xoləm* 'ransom,' Yakut *xalim* 'ransom.' Middle Mongolian *kala-* 'change, alternate,' Written Mongolian *qala-* 'change,' Khalkha *xala-* 'change,' Kalmyk *xalə-* 'change,' Dagur *kāla-* ~ *xala-* 'change, make better.' Proto-Tungus \**kalma-gda* 'rich bride,' Negidal *kalmagda* 'rich bride,' Ulch *qalmaža* 'rich bride.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *kal-* 'change.'

OLD JAPANESE *kar-* 'borrow,' modern Japanese *kariru* 'borrow, rent, lease,' *kari* 'debt,' Ryukyuan *kaj(-ung)* 'borrow.' Cf. also Old Japanese *kas-* (< \**kar-s-*) 'lend.'

AINU *e-kari* 'be given, get, receive' (dialects 4, 5), *en-kore* 'I give' (dialect 8, Hattori 80: 7), *koro* (dialect 9, Hattori 83: 22).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *kur*, Koryak *kuj* 'take.'

### 57. CARRY<sub>1</sub> *wek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ueǵh*, \**wegh-* (W), \**weg<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'carry,

take, bring,' Sanskrit *váhati* 'carries, rides,' Latin *vehō* 'I bear, carry, convey,' Old Norse *vega* 'move, bring,' English wagon, Lithuanian *vežù* 'drive,' Old Church Slavic *vezō* 'drive.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*wiye*, Finnish *vie-*, Estonian *vii-* 'bring,' Saami *vikke-*, Mordvin *vije-* 'bring,' Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *vaj-* 'bring,' Ostyak *wěj-*, Vogul *wiy-*, Hungarian *viv-*.

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *wogie* 'carry, drag.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*uku* 'to take, grasp,' Proto-Tungus *\*oka-* 'armful, handful,' Negidal *oxodo* 'armful,' Manchu *oxolō* 'handful,' Nanai *oxoj* 'handful.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *uh-i-* 'to take, grasp.'

OLD JAPANESE *uk-* 'get, receive,' modern Japanese *uke(-ru)* 'receive.'

AINU *uk* 'take, acquire, accept'; *uk* 'take in hand, pick up, gather' (Hattori 128: 4, 5).

• BK 301

## 58. CARRY<sub>2</sub> *op*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ebe* 'carry on the back,' Middle Mongolian *u'ur* 'carry on the back,' Written Mongolian *eyüre-* 'carry on the back,' Khalkha *üre* 'carry on the back.' Proto-Tungus *\*ebe-* 'carry (on oneself),' Evenki *ewe-*, Nanai *iwari* 'unload.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *əp-* 'carry on back' (MLC 1149–50).

OLD JAPANESE *op-* 'carry on the back,' modern Japanese *o-*.

AINU *ampa* (dialect 2, Hattori 129: 11), Sakhalin *ampa* 'bring, carry' (Dobrotvorskij).

## 59. CHEW<sub>1</sub> *kem*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kemə- ~ \*komə- ~ \*kmā-*, *\*kem-* (W) 'biting, hum,' Middle English *hummen* 'hum,' Old Prussian *camus* 'bumble-bee,' Russian *cmelʹ* 'bumble-bee.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kema* 'bite, gnaw,' Proto-Turkic *\*gEmür-* 'gnaw,' Old Turkic *kemür-* 'gnaw,' Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *gemir* 'gnaw,' Tatar *kimer-* 'gnaw.' Middle Mongolian *kemi-* 'gnaw,' Written Mongolian *kemeli-* 'gnaw,' Khalkha *ximle-* 'gnaw,' Dagur *keme-* 'gnaw.' Proto-Tungus *\*kem-ki-* 'to bite (of a dog, goose),'

Manchu *kemki*- 'bite.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *mëkum*- 'hold in mouth,' modern Korean *mëkëm*- 'hold in mouth.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kam*- 'bite, chew.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *qametvarkən* 'eats' (Bogoras 1922).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik *\*iqmiy*- 'put or keep in one's mouth,' Kuskokwim *iqmiakaa* 'holds in the mouth, chews.' However, cf. Proto-Eskimo *\*iqə(ɤ)* 'corner of mouth' and Proto-Eskimo *\*-miy*- 'hold in one's (body part).'

• SM 272. Cf. CHEW<sub>2</sub>.

## 60. CHEW<sub>2</sub> *kep*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*gēbh-*, *\*gep(h)-* (W), Lithuanian *žėbiù* 'chew, eat slowly,' Russian *zobátĩ* 'eat,' Old English *ceafl* 'jaw, jowl.' According to Pokorny, this root "possibly belongs with *\*gēmbh-* 'to bite,'" which might be a link to CHEW<sub>1</sub>.

PROTO-URALIC *\*kupsa* 'eat or drink someone's share,' Saami *kåpsē* 'eat, drink,' Yurak *kat'o* 'to be left without (something).'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kēpu*, Proto-Turkic *\*gēb-*, Old Turkic *kev-*, Turkish *gevele-*, Azerbaijani *gävälä-*, Turkmen *gävü-še-me-*, Chuvash *kavle*, Yakut *kebĩ-*. Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *kebi-*, Kalmyk *kew-*, Monguor *kēji-*. Proto-Tungus *\*keb-* 'gnaw, bite (with front teeth),' Even *kēwri-*, Evenki *kewde-* 'pierce through,' Manchu *kejfulē* 'pierce through,' *kejfu* 'a big arrow.'

OLD JAPANESE *kup-* 'eat,' modern Japanese *ku-* 'eat.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*kwəp-nə* 'tooth,' South Kamchadal *kepkep* (plural *kipud*) 'tooth' (Radliński).

• IS 346, N 190, BK 288

## 61. CHILD<sub>1</sub> *po*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*pojka* 'son, boy,' Finnish *poika* 'son, boy,' Estonian *poeg* 'son, youth,' Cheremis *pü:* (in compounds) 'male, boy,' Udmurt *pi* 'child, son,' Komi-Zyrian *pi* 'son, boy,' Ostyak *päy* 'son, boy,' Vogul *püw* 'son, boy,' Hungarian *fiu* 'son, boy, child.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*pōju* 'child, young (of animals),' Proto-Turkic *\*bōj-tak*, Chuvash *putek* 'young lamb.' Proto-Tungus *\*puj(u)-* ~

\**puj-kte* 'small, child,' Negidal *xute*, Manchu *faŋgu* 'junior,'

Ulch, Nanai *pikte*, Orok *putte*, Even *hut*, Evenki *hujukūn* 'small.'

AINU *po* 'child, diminutive.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *p'e-č* (plural *p'e-ʔn*) 'son.'

• IS 360, MR 43

## 62. CHILD<sub>2</sub> *pan*

URALIC: Samoyed: Kamassian *p'and'* 'hatch.'

GILYAK *pan* ~ *pań* 'be born,' *vandu-* 'raise, educate a child,' *pand-f* 'place of birth.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**pani(-y)* 'daughter,' Sirenik *panix* 'daughter,' Alutiiq *panik* 'daughter,' Greenlandic *panik* 'daughter.'

## 63. CHILD<sub>3</sub> *mer*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**merjō*, \**mari-* (W) 'young man,' Lithuanian *mer-i* 'young lady,' *mer-gà* 'girl,' Latin *maritus* 'husband,' Avestan *mairya-* 'young man,' Sanskrit *márya-* 'young man.'

PROTO-URALIC (Illich-Svitych) \**marjV* 'youth,' Kamassian *maje*.

AINU: Sakhalin *mere-kopo* 'child' (Hattori 35: 9).

• Uhlenbeck 1942–45: 139, IS 373, N 277, BK 522

## 64. CHILD<sub>4</sub> *og*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ōg-* ~ \**og-* 'grow; fruit, berries,' Lithuanian *úoga* 'berry,' Old Church Slavic (*j*)*agoda* 'fruit, berry,' Gothic *akran* 'fruit,' Tocharian A *oko* 'fruit.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**uga* 'child, son,' Proto-Turkic \**ogul* 'son,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *oɣul* 'son,' Turkish *oɣul* 'boy,' Altai *oyo* 'child.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ahai* 'child.'

OLD JAPANESE *ako* 'child.'

GILYAK *oɣla*, West Sakhalin *eylŋ* 'child, son' (borrowing from Turkic?).

## 65. CLAW *topa*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \**topå* 'claw, hoof,' Yurak (Tundra) *toba*, Selkup *topj* 'foot.'



PROTO-ALTAIC \**tʃup* 'o 'nail, hoof,' Proto-Turkic \**tubña-k* 'hoof,' Old Turkic *tujay* 'hoof,' Turkish *dujnak* 'hoof,' Tatar *tojaq* 'hoof,' Turkmen *tojnaq* 'hoof.' Middle Mongolian *tar* 'hoof,' Written Mongolian *turuyu* 'hoof,' Khalkha *tūr* 'hoof,' Kalmyk *turūn* 'hoof,' Dagur *torō* 'hoof.' Proto-Tungus \**tüpa* ~ \**tüp-ken* 'nail, fingernail,' Negidal *tipkēn* 'nail,' Nanai *tukpe* 'nail,' Evenki *tip-ken* 'nail,' Ulch *tukpe(n)* 'nail,' Orok *tupke(n)* 'nail.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *thop* 'nail,' modern Korean *son-thop* 'nail.'

OLD JAPANESE *tume* (< \**tuma[-i]*) 'nail, claw,' modern Japanese *tsume*.

- SM 45

#### 66. ?CLAY *toi*

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic (Räsänen 1969) \**tōñ*, Uighur, *toj*.

KOREAN *tta* 'earth' (not found in MLC).

?JAPANESE *tuti* 'earth.'

AINU *toi* 'clay, earth'; *toj* 'mud' (dialects 4 and 5, Hattori 23: 15), *toj* 'earth, soil' (Hattori 209: 13, all dialects).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Sirenik *uta*.

#### 67. CLOUD<sub>1</sub> *nep*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**nebh-*, \**nebh-* (W), \**neb<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'mist, fog, cloud,' Hittite *nēpis* 'sky,' Greek *néphos* 'cloud, fog,' Old Church Slavic *nebo* 'sky,' Old Irish *nem* 'heaven,' Latin *nebula* 'mist, fog,' Old High German *nebul* 'mist,' Lithuanian *debesis*, Latvian *debess* 'sky, cloud,' Sanskrit *nábhas-* 'cloud, mist, sky.'

CHUKOTIAN: Northern Kamchadal *neep* 'snow and fog' (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**nuviya*, North Alaskan Inuit *nuviya*, Greenlandic *nuia*.

#### 68. CLOUD<sub>2</sub> *kum*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kem-* 'hide, cover,' Hittite *kammara*, Gothic *himins* 'heaven.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**kumɜ*, Finnish *kumuri* 'cloudy,' Mordvin *kovol*, Komi-Zyrian *kijmer*, Vogul *χomχat-* 'become cloudy,' Hungarian *homály* 'cloud, fog.'

ALTAIC: Proto-Tungus *\*KVI*m- 'shadow,' Manchu *xelme* 'shadow.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kulum*, modern Korean *kulim*.

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kumo*, Ryukyuan *kumu*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *qəmlatək* 'appears in the sky, e.g. a rainbow.'

• SM 47

#### 69. COLD *lam*

PROTO-URALIC *\*lomćə* 'frozen fine snow,' Ostyak *laś* 'snow,' Yurak *jomće?* 'fine sparse snowfall,' Selkup *tjomna* 'it's snowing.'

Cf. also Proto-Finno-Permian *\*lume* 'snow,' Finnish, Estonian *lumi* 'snow,' Saami *lāmma-* 'fill up with snow,' Mordvin *loŋ* 'snow,' Cheremis *lum* 'snow,' ?Hungarian (dial.) *lom* 'mud, slime.'

AINU *nam* 'be cold' (dialect 3, Hattori 225: 25).

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *annim* 'frost.'

#### 70. COLLECT *lek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*leǵ-*, *\*leg-* (W), *\*leǵ-* (GI), Latin *legere* 'collect, read,' Old English *lōcian* 'look,' Tocharian A, B *lāk-* 'see.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*luke* 'number, count, reckon,' Finnish *luke-* 'count,' Estonian *luge-* 'read, count, reckon,' Saami *lōkkâ-* 'read, count, say,' Mordvin *luvo-* 'read, count,' Cheremis *luḍa-* 'count, read,' Udmurt *lōgǝ* 'count,' Komi-Zyrian *liḍ* 'number,' Ostyak *luǵət* 'count, read.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *lg-* 'reckon, count' (Stebnitskij), Kamchadal *lāx* 'number, count.'

• IS 366, BK 578

#### 71. COME<sub>1</sub> *kel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*keleu* 'wander, road,' Greek *kéleuthos* 'way, path,' Lithuanian *keliauju* 'travel.' This is probably an extension of *\*kel* 'drive, cause to move quickly.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*kälä-* 'wade,' Finnish *kahlaa-* 'wade,' Saami *galle-* 'wade in,' Mordvin *kel'e* 'wade,' Cheremis *kelä-* 'wade,' Udmurt *kol-* 'walk in water,' Komi-Zyrian *kel-* 'wade,' Ostyak *kül-* 'go on land, go up,' Vogul *kāl-* 'go, come, stand up,'

Hungarian *kel-* 'stand up.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *kel-*, *keleu-* ~ *kelu-* ~ *kolu-* 'come, go.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**gele* 'come, go,' Proto-Turkic \**gel-*, Old Turkic, Yakut *kel-*, Turkish, Turkmen *gel-*, Tatar, Chuvash *kil-*. Middle Mongolian *geli-* 'run after,' Written Mongolian *geldüri-* 'walk slowly,' Khalkha *geldre-* 'walk slowly.' Proto-Tungus \**gel-* 'be barely on one's way,' Evenki *gel* 'be on one's way,' Oroch *gilin* 'be on one's way.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *ka-* 'go (away).' Cf. also Korean *kəli* 'road, street' (MLC 83) and *kəl-* 'walk.'

OLD JAPANESE *ko-*, modern Japanese *ku-*, Ryukyuan *ku*. Cf. also Ryukyuan *kasi* 'walking.'

?AINU *ker* 'shoe.'

GILYAK *kelma-nč* 'walk' (Glehn), *kly* 'street.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**kəl-*, Chukchi *kəlaw* 'run,' Koryak *kelawəla-tək*, Kamchadal *k'el* 'arrive' (Volodin), *k'ol* 'come, arrive' (Volodin and Xalojmova).

• SM 252, 253, IS 332, N 161. Is there a related root seen in Proto-Uralic \**kulke* 'move (intr.), travel by land or water' and in Koryak *kule* 'go'?

## 72. COME<sub>2</sub> *tul*

PROTO-URALIC \**tule-*, Finnish, Estonian *tule-*, Saami *tolli-*, Chereemis *tola-*, ?Hungarian *talál* 'find, come upon, think, consider,' Proto-Samoyed \**toj-* ~ \**tuj-*, Yurak (Forest) *tōš-*, Enets *to?ado*, Selkup *tüqo-* 'go, come,' Kamassian *šöl'äm*.

?ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic \**tül* 'fall into, fall, move down.' Mongolian *tul* 'get to, reach.'

KOREAN *tyl-ta* 'come, enter' (MLC 534).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *tul* 'bring.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *cala-* 'land, come ashore,' Proto-Eskimo \**tulay-* 'land, come ashore,' Central Alaskan Yupik *tulay-* 'arrive (especially at land from the sea),' North Alaskan Inuit *tulak-* 'come ashore,' Greenlandic *tulay-* 'land, come ashore.'

• IS 357. Cf. RUN<sub>2</sub>

73. CONE *kon*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kēno* ~ \**kōno* ‘whetstone,’ \**kō* (W) ‘to sharpen, whet,’ Greek *kōnos* ‘pine cone, top (child’s toy),’ Sanskrit *śāṇa-* ‘whetstone.’

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *kunkun* ‘cedar, pine cone.’

74. CONTAINER<sub>1</sub> *suli*

PROTO-URALIC \**śulɜ* ‘vessel, container,’ Estonian *sulu* ‘trough,’ Udmurt *śuljɜ* ‘longish, round,’ Enets *súðoka* ‘troughlike container,’ Selkup *solak* ‘scoop.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sUrV* ‘a kind of dish, basket,’ Proto-Tungus \**sora* ‘basket,’ Manchu *šoro* ‘dish,’ Nanai *soro* ‘dish.’ Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**serūkV* ‘a kind of box or bag,’ Proto-Turkic \**sarāk(-uĉ)* ‘woman’s bag,’ Old Turkic *sarāyuĉ* ‘bag,’ Turkmen *sarag* ‘bag.’ Middle Mongolian *sarku* ‘vessel, kitchen dish,’ Written Mongolian *sarqu* ‘dish,’ Kalmyk *sarxə* ‘dish.’ Proto-Tungus \**seruk* ‘dish, bag,’ Evenki *seruk* ‘bag,’ Even *hēruk* ‘bag, dish,’ Orok *seruku* ‘bag.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *sola* ‘dish, vessel.’ Cf. also Middle Korean *səlk* ‘a kind of box.’

OLD JAPANESE *suri* ‘vessel, container.’ Cf. also Old Japanese, modern Japanese *sara* ‘plate.’

• SM 307

75. CONTAINER<sub>2</sub> *koca*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kʷas-jo-* ‘(wicker) basket,’ Latin *quālus* ‘wicker basket,’ *quasillus* ‘small basket,’ Old Church Slavic *košĭ* ‘basket,’ Russian *koš* ‘basket.’

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**koća* ~ \**kuća* ‘drinking vessel,’ Mordvin *koću* ‘scoop,’ Ostyak *koťĭ* ‘drinking vessel’; Proto-Finno-Ugric \**koća* ‘basket,’ Finnish *kosio* ‘large birch-bark fish basket,’ Saami *guõšše* ‘bark basket,’ Ostyak *kõtək* ‘bark box in the shape of a scoop,’ Vogul *sānxos* ‘small bark basket.’

JAPANESE: Old Japanese *kasi-pa* ‘a container for food and/or drink’ (-*pa* is a variant of *pě* ‘pot’).

• N 241

76. COOK (v.) *peku*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pek<sup>w</sup>-*, \**pek<sup>w</sup>-* (W), \**p<sup>h</sup>ek<sup>hw</sup>-* (GI) ‘roast, boil, cook,’ Old Church Slavic *pekŏ* ‘bake, roast,’ Latin *coquō* ‘I cook,’ Albanian *pjek* ‘bake,’ Tocharian A *päk-* ‘becomes ready for eating.’

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *pugolet* ‘to warm,’ Kolyma *pugeč* ‘hot,’ Omok *pugipt* ‘it is hot.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p‘ek‘u* ~ \**pek‘u* ‘hot, warm,’ Proto-Tungus \**peku* ‘hot,’ Nanai *peku* ‘hot,’ Evenki *heku* ‘hot,’ Manchu *fáka-n* ‘heat,’ Ulch *pukeuli* ‘hot.’

KOREAN (p)*pakil* ~ *pəkil* ‘boiling’ (MLC 703). Cf. also Middle Korean *phuk* ‘warm,’ modern Korean *phuk-hada* ‘warm.’

JAPANESE *wak-u* (< \**bak-u*) ‘boil.’

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *pəypəy* ‘boil,’ Kamchadal *p’axp’aŋ* ‘boiled *jukola*.’

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut: Atka *hukḏay-* ‘boil,’ Proto-Eskimo \**puqla* ‘heat water, hot water,’ Central Siberian Yupik, Central Alaskan Yupik *puqḷa* ‘warmth, heat,’ North Alaskan Inuit *puqḷaq-* ‘put in boiling water to remove feathers (bird),’ West Canadian Inuit *puqḷaqtaq* ‘boiling water.’

• MR 38

77. COOK/FOOD *ep*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**eph-* ‘to cook,’ only in Armenian *ep‘em* and Greek *epsō* (with rare and doubtful Indo-European voiceless aspirate).

PROTO-URALIC \**peje-* ‘cook, boil,’ Mordvin *pije-* ‘cooked,’ Komi-Zyrian *pu-* ‘cook, boil,’ Vogul *pāj-* ‘cook, boil,’ Hungarian *fő-* ‘cook, boil,’ Yurak *pī-* ‘cooked,’ Enets *feriʔa* ‘bring to a boil,’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ep‘e* ‘food, bread,’ Proto-Turkic \**Epej* ‘bread,’ Tatar *ipi* ‘bread,’ Proto-Turkic \**ebin* ‘grain, seed,’ Old Turkic *evin* ‘grain,’ Chuvash *avən* ‘grain.’ Proto-Tungus \**epe* ‘baked bread, cake,’ Manchu *efen* ‘bread,’ Nanai *epě* ‘bread,’ Evenki *ewedi* ‘bread,’ Proto-Tungus \**ibi* ‘pick out seeds.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *pap* ‘food,’ *pjə* ‘grain of rice,’ modern Korean *pjə* ‘grain of rice.’

OLD JAPANESE *opo-mono* ‘food.’

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *apa* 'to cook,' *əpa-ŋa* 'soup.'

78. COVER<sub>1</sub> *arek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**areq-*, \**arek-* (W) 'protect, close, contain,' Hittite *ḫark-* 'hold, have,' Latin *arceō* 'shut in, prevent,' *arca* 'container,' Greek *arkéo* 'ward off.'

GILYAK: Sakhalin *aŋk'u* 'cover, put on a cover.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *arkar* 'quiver for arrows,' Koryak *ajqaje* 'gun case.'

79. COVER<sub>2</sub> *wur*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**uer-*, \**wer-* (W) 'cover, close, protect,' Latin *aperiō* (< \**ap-uer-jo-*) 'I open, uncover,' Old English *we-rīan* 'guard,' Albanian *varr* 'grave,' Sanskrit *vr̥ṇóti* 'covers, surrounds.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**uri* 'dig,' Proto-Turkic \**or-* 'dig, hole, pit,' Turkmen *or-* 'dig, hole,' Chuvash *var* 'hole, pit.' Middle Mongolian *örüm* 'drill,' Khalkha *öröm* 'drill,' Monguor *urəm* 'drill.' Proto-Tungus \**urī-* 'dig out, to scoop,' Oroch, Even *uri-* 'dig out,' Evenki *urī-* 'dig out,' Manchu *wara-* 'dig out.'

AINU *ori* 'dig out.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *wəlpə* 'shovel,' Koryak *ulgəv* 'grave, pit.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**uliy(-)* 'cover, blanket,' Alutiiq *ulik* 'blanket,' Naukan *ulikutaq* 'cover, blanket,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ulik* 'blanket,' *uliy-* 'use a blanket,' North Alaskan Inuit *ulik* 'blanket,' Greenlandic *ulik* 'cover, bedspread,' *uliy-* 'cover (v.).'

80. COVER<sub>3</sub> *pata*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**pentə-* 'close, cover,' Komi-Zyrian *pəḍ-* 'close,' Udmurt *pod-* 'close,' Ostyak *pent-*, Vogul *pānt-* 'close,' Hungarian *féd-* ~ *föd-*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**bjot'e*, Proto-Turkic \**bat-* 'hide, conceal,' Old Turkic *batur-* 'hide,' Chuvash *pīdar-* 'hide.' Middle Mongolian *bute'e*, Written Mongolian *bütü*, Khalkha *bütē*, Kalmyk *büt-*, Dagur *butu* 'covered, secret,' Monguor *pudē*.

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *futa* 'lid, cover,' Ryukyuan *huta*.

AINU *putu* 'lid'; *puta* 'lid' (dialects 1–6, 8, 9, Hattori 119: 30).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*patuy* 'frost or ice forming a crust,' Sirenik *patux* 'crust of frost,' Central Alaskan Yupik *patuxluk* 'ice fog, overcast weather,' Central Siberian Yupik *patuk* 'ice fog, overcast weather,' North Alaskan Inuit *patuk* 'frost of breath on ruff,' West Canadian Inuit *patuk* 'rime frost.'

## 81. COVER<sub>4</sub> *talu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)tāi-*, *\*(s)t<sup>h</sup>aHi-* (GI) 'conceal, carry out secretly, steal,' Hittite *tāyezzi* 'steals,' Sanskrit *stāyāt* 'hidden, secret,' *tāyu* 'thief,' Old Church Slavic *tajō* 'hide,' *taj* 'secret.' Proto-Indo-European *\*y* comes from *\*l*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*da/V* 'close, hide,' Proto-Turkic *\*jal'* 'close, hide,' Old Turkic *jašur-* 'cover, hide,' *jašin* 'hide oneself,' Turkmen *jaš-* 'close.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Dagur *dalda* 'hidden,' Khalkha *dald* 'secret, unnoticed.' Proto-Tungus *\*dal(i)-* 'close,' Evenki *dal(i)-*, Manchu *dali-* 'close,' Ulch *dālī-* 'close.'

GILYAK *tali*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*talu(-)* 'screen, partition,' Alutiiq *talu-* 'be overcast,' Central Alaskan Yupik *talu* 'partition between two family areas in a house,' North Alaskan Inuit *talu-* 'cover,' Greenlandic *talu-* 'put up a partition'; *\*talit-* 'go out of sight (behind a shelter),' Alutiiq *talitə-* 'go out of sight behind a shelter, become obscured (sun),' Central Siberian Yupik *talitə-* 'go out of sight behind something,' North Alaskan Inuit *talit-*, Greenlandic *talit-* 'dock, lean up against something'; *\*ta(a)lutaq* 'screen, curtain,' North Alaskan Inuit *taalutaq* 'something blocking one's view,' Greenlandic *taalutaq* 'shooting sail on kayak.'

## 82. COVER<sub>5</sub> *kom*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*komu* 'cover, wrap up,' Proto-Turkic *\*Kun-da-* 'to swaddle,' Turkish *kundak* 'swaddling,' Turkmen *gunda-* 'to swaddle.' Middle Mongolian *yumbi-* 'wrap up,' Written Mongolian *qumi* 'wrap up,' Khalkha *xumi* 'wrap up,' Dagur *komo-* 'wrap up.' Proto-Tungus *\*kum-* 'cover oneself, cover up,' Negidal, Ulch *kumul* 'cover oneself,' Evenki *kumu* 'cover oneself,' Orok *kumele* 'cover oneself.'

KOREAN *kamchu-ta* 'hide, conceal, cover' (MLC 55).

MODERN JAPANESE *kom-* 'be packed, full, jammed.'

AINU *kamuje* 'wrap, cover it up' (Hattori 144: 107), Sakhalin *kamu* (Majewicz and Majewicz).

GILYAK *kobe-nč* 'wrap' (Glehn).

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*kəma* 'clothing,' Chukchi *qəmten* 'ceiling,' Kamchadal *kuma(-ka-s)* 'dress oneself,' (*ən-*)*kumə(-s)* 'dress oneself,' *quma* 'put on shoes' (Worth), *kumat* ~ *komat* 'dress oneself' (Worth).

• IS 356

### 83. COVER<sub>6</sub> *tep*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'ep'a*, Proto-Tungus *\*tepku* 'couch cover,' Evenki *tepku*, Negidal *tepke*, Oroch *tupo*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *təph-* ~ *tuph-*, modern Korean *təph-* (MLC 454).

OLD JAPANESE *tapa-* 'shut, obstruct.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *tup* 'clod used to cover a dwelling for winter.'

### 84. COVER<sub>7</sub> *lep*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*lep-* 'peel,' Greek *lepō* 'peel,' Old English *lōf* 'headband,' Lithuanian *lāpas* 'leaf,' *lōpas* 'patch, piece.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*läppə* 'to cover, a cover,' Hungarian *lep-* 'cover (v.),' Cheremis *lewaš* 'roof, lid, coverlet,' Udmurt *líp-* 'cover (v.),' *lípet* 'roof,' Vogul *liip-* 'cover (v.),' Ostyak *tep* 'sleeping-tent.'

GILYAK *lyv-*, *ylv-s* 'roof, shed,' West Sakhalin *ylv-ř* 'roof, shed.'

• IS 356, N 268

### 85. CRANE *taru*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*tarə-kə* ~ *\*tarkə*, Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *turi*, Ostyak *taray*, Vogul *tāriy*, Hungarian *daru*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*turu*, Proto-Turkic *\*durunja*, *\*turuŋa* (Räsänen 1969), Old Turkic *turunja*, Turkish *turna*, Tatar *torna*, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *durna*, Chuvash *torna*. Middle Mongolian *toyoriyun*, Kalmyk *turay*.

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *tulumi*.



OLD JAPANESE *туру*, modern Japanese *tsuru*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*tatəlyak* (< *\*taltəlyak*?), Alutiiq *tatəlxəq*, Western Canadian Inuit *tatilyaq*, Eastern Canadian Inuit *tatiyyaq* 'heron.'

• SM 55

# 86. CUT *cek* ~ *sek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*sĕk-*, *\*sek-* (W), Latin *secō* 'I cut,' Old Church Slavic *sĕkō*.

PROTO-URALIC *\*čäŋkə* ~ *\*säŋkə* 'break,' Udmurt *čig-* 'break (intr.),' Komi-Zyrian *čeg-* 'break,' Ostyak *seŋk-* 'beat, strike,' Vogul *säng-* 'break,' Hungarian *szeg-* 'sew, stich, hem.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*šjuk* 'e 'to carve, tear,' Proto-Turkic *\*sök-* 'to split, tear apart,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *sök-* 'to split, tear apart.' Middle Mongolian *suke* 'axe,' Written Mongolian *sūke* 'axe,' Khalkha *süx* 'axe,' Kalmyk *sükə* 'axe,' Dagur *sugu* 'axe.' Proto-Tungus *\*šuk-* 'chisel, to carve, engrave, hit (with horns), strike, notches on a bow end,' Manchu *šuki-* 'hit, strike,' *šukun* 'notches on a bow end, Nanai *čuktuli-* 'carve, engrave.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *saki* 'carve, engrave,' modern Korean *ssak* 'cut off' (MLC 889), *sayki* 'carve' (MLC 920).

OLD JAPANESE *sak-* 'split,' *saki* '(a) cut, split,' Ryukyuan *saking* 'to crack.' Cf. also Japanese *sogu* 'chip, cut off, slice off.'

GILYAK *t'ako* 'knife,' *tux* 'axe' (Schrenck).

CHUKOTIAN: Palana Koryak *sr-əkki* 'dig.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *sixsa-* (intr.), *sixsi-* (tr.) 'break in two,' Proto-Eskimo *\*ciyi-* 'be brittle, crack,' Alutiiq *ci-* 'get smashed,' Central Siberian Yupik *siyiqə-* 'break, shatter,' North Alaskan Inuit *siyyit-* 'break, crack cleanly,' Greenlandic *sixxit-* 'be brittle, crack, break.'

• SM 217

# 87. CUT OFF *kap*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)kep-* ~ *\*(s)kop-* ~ *\*kap-* 'to cut with a sharp implement, split,' Latin *scabō* 'I shave, scratch, scrape,' Gothic *skaban* 'shear,' Latvian *skabīt* 'hew off.'

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*kāptə-* 'castrate,' Yurak (Tundra) *xāptā*

'castrate,' Selkup *kóptap* 'castrate.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kopV* 'to plane, whet,' Proto-Turkic \**kobla-* 'to sharpen, plane, sharpened arrow,' Old Turkic *qovša-* 'sharpen,' Turkish *qovuş* 'sharpened (arrow).' Middle Mongolian *kobiki* 'a kind of chisel,' Written Mongolian *qobki* 'chisel,' Khalkha *xovki* 'chisel.' Proto-Tungus \**kuba-* 'to scrape, plane,' Negidal *kowa-* 'scrape,' Manchu *quwa-fiṣa-* 'scrape,' Oroq *quwaj* 'plough,' Even *quwun* 'scraper,' Evenki *kuwa-* 'scrape.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *kavtiyya-* 'be brittle,' Proto-Eskimo \**kəpə-* 'cut, sever,' Sirenik *kəpit(ə)-* 'cut off,' Alutiiq *kəpə-* 'break, snap, cut crosswise,' Central Alaskan Yupik *kəpə-* 'cut, sever,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *kipi-* 'cut (off).'

• IS 362, N 193

## 88. DARK<sub>1</sub> *polm*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pel-* 'pale, gray; used in expressions for indistinct colors,' Latin *pallēre* 'be pale,' Middle Irish *liath* 'gray,' Lithuanian *pilkas* 'gray,' Sanskrit *palitá-* 'gray.'

PROTO-URALIC \**pil'mə* 'dark, become dark,' Finnish *pimeä*, Estonian *pime* 'dark, blind,' Udmurt *pel'mjt*, Komi-Zyrian *pemjd*, Yurak *päemcé*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**bela* 'pale,' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *balai* 'dark, blind,' Khalkha *balaj*, Buriat *balaj*, Dagur *balie* 'vague, indistinct.' Tungus: Manchu *balu* 'blind' (Poppe; borrowing from Mongolian?).

GILYAK *polm* 'be blind.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pəlməpəl* 'darkness,' *pəlmətək* 'become dark.'

• N 6, MR 44, BK 13

## 89. DARK<sub>2</sub> *tum*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**temə-*, \**tómh<sub>2</sub>es* (MA) 'dark,' Latin *temere* 'blindly,' Lithuanian *tamsà* 'darkness,' Latvian *tūmsa* 'darkness,' Old Church Slavic *tīma* 'darkness,' Avestan *təmah-* 'darkness,' Sanskrit *támas-* 'darkness.' Cf. also \**dhem-* 'dark.'

?PROTO-URALIC (Illich-Svitych) \**tumV* ~ \**tümV* 'opaque, dark,' Mordvin *tuman*. These Balto-Finnic forms are probably borrowings of Russian *tuman* 'mist, fog, haze.'

PROTO-ALTAIC (Illich-Svitych) *\*t'umV-* 'darkness, haze,' ?Turkic: Turkish *duman* 'fog, darkness' (< Russian *tuman* 'fog, mist, haze?'). Tungus: Evenki *tama* 'fog,' *tamna-* 'be obscured by fog' (Tsintsius II: 159), Negidal *tamna* 'fog,' Manchu *talma-* 'be obscured by fog.'

KOREAN *ətu(u)m* (MLC 112).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *tem(-es)* 'hide (tr.), cover.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik *\*ta(a)m̥la(-k)* 'darkness,' Alutiiq *tamlək*, Central Alaskan Yupik *taamlək*.

- IS 368, MR 53, BK 101

## 90. DARK<sub>3</sub> *ami*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ams-* 'blackbird,' Old High German *amus-la* 'blackbird,' Old English *ōsle* 'blackbird,' Latin *merula* 'blackbird.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *emi* 'be dark,' *emi-l* 'night.'

OLD JAPANESE *yami*.

CHUKOTIAN: Western Kamchadal *amelan* 'hidden' (Radliński), *amelaj* 'secretly' (Worth).

- BK 462

## 91. DAY<sub>1</sub> *aka*

JAPANESE *-ka*, as in *futu-ka* 'two days.'

AINU *tut-ko* 'two days,' *rere-ko* 'three days.'

GILYAK *ku* '24 hour day.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *kiwkiw* '24 hour day,' Southern Kamchadal *kaa-č* 'sun' (Radliński).

## 92. DAY<sub>2</sub> *agan*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ag̑her- ~ \*ag̑hen- ~ \*ag̑hos-, \*agh-* (W) 'day,' Sanskrit *ahar* (nominative singular), *ahan* (oblique stem), Avestan *azan-*, Old Norse *dagr*, Old High German *tag*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ayadaq* 'sun' (Geoghegan), Eskimo: Proto-Yupik *\*əknəq*, Alutiiq *\*əknəq*, Central Siberian Yupik *\*aknəq*.

93. DESIRE<sub>1</sub> *keri*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**gher-*, \**gher-* (W) 'desire, like, want,' Umbrian *heriest* 'wishes,' Old Norse *girna* 'desire, yearn,' Old English *giernan* 'yearn,' Old High German *gerōn* 'want, desire, long for,' Sanskrit *hāryati* 'finds pleasure in, desires.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**kerä-* 'ask for,' Finnish *kerää-* 'gather,' Estonian *kerja* 'beg,' Udmurt *kur-* 'ask for,' Komi-Zyrian *kor-* 'ask for,' Hungarian *kér-* 'ask for, demand.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'juŕa* 'covet,' Proto-Turkic \**Kiŕ* 'wish, envy, expensive, miserly,' Old Turkic *qiz* 'expensive, miserly.' Middle Mongolian *kuriča* 'covet,' Written Mongolian *quriča* 'covet,' Khalkha *xuŕca-* 'covet,' Kalmyk *xöŕcə-* 'covet.' Proto-Tungus \**xur-* 'be jealous, copulate (of deer),' Nanai, Ulch *χoralsi* 'be jealous,' Oroch *χurali* 'be jealous,' *χori-* 'copulate (of deer),' Even *urli* 'be jealous.'

KOREAN *kili-* 'wishes, is lonely' (MLC 237), *kalkawi-* 'greedy person' (MLC 42).

AINU *kerai* 'grace, favor, help,' *kire* 'ask, request' (dialect 5, Hattori 77: 48).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**əkli* 'lust for,' Sirenik *kəŭəŭəŭə(s)-* 'be interested in,' Alutiiq *iki(yuy)-* 'lust for,' Naukan *qili-* 'desire (a woman), lust for,' Central Alaskan Yupik *əkhi(yuy)-* 'lust for, be sexually aroused by someone,' Greenlandic *iŕhiyi-* 'desire, have an appetite for.'

• IS 342

94. DESIRE<sub>2</sub> *per(k)*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**per(e)k-*, \**prek-* (W), \**p<sup>h</sup>r-sk<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'ask, seek,' Old Irish *arcu* 'ask,' Latin *poscō* 'I ask,' *precor* 'I ask for,' Old High German *frāgēn* 'ask,' Old Church Slavonic *prosi* 'ask,' Tocharian A, B *pärk-* 'ask.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'ero* 'wish, desire,' Proto-Turkic \**er-* 'coquetry, cockering, beloved, lover,' Tatar *irmek* 'joke,' Turkmen *ermek* 'cockering,' Chuvash *jərgəŋ* 'lover,' Yakut *erke* 'cockering.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**p'iru* 'pray, bless,' Proto-Turkic \**ir-* 'prediction, luck,' Old Turkic *irk* 'prediction.' Mongolian *irü-ge* 'pronounce a blessing.' Proto-Tungus \**per-* 'esteem, wait,' Even

*her-* 'esteem,' *herut* 'wait,' Evenki *heriče-* 'esteem,' *herū-* 'wait.' Cf. also Proto-Tungus *\*pirugē-* 'pray,' Evenki *hirugē* 'pray,' Manchu *firu-* 'pray,' *hiru-γē-* 'entreat' (Tsintsius II: 387), which are probably all borrowings from Mongolian.

KOREAN *pīl-* 'beg, pray' (MLC 862), *pala-* 'desires, seeks, wants' (MLC 704).

OLD JAPANESE *por-* 'wish, hope, desire.'

?CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *pilq-* 'fondle.'

- SM 62, IS 357, N 374, BK 67

## 95. DESIRE<sub>3</sub> *ave*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ēpo* 'hunt, kill,' Proto-Turkic *\*Āb* 'hunt, chase,' *\*āb* (Räsänen) (< *\*hāb*) 'hunt (n.),' Old Turkic *ab* ~ *aw* 'hunt (n.),' Turkmen *āv* 'hunt.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *aba* 'to hunt,' Khalkha *av* 'hunt,' Kalmyk *awə* 'hunt.' According to Poppe (1960: 46) the Mongolian forms derive from *\*pāba*, but Räsänen (1949: 124–25) finds evidence for initial *p-* or *b-* doubtful. Proto-Tungus *\*wā-* (< *\*ebā-*?) 'kill,' Negidal, Nanai, Orok, Even, Evenki *wā-* 'kill,' Manchu *wa-* 'kill,' Ulch *wāwu* 'kill.'

OLD JAPANESE *op-* 'follow, chase,' modern Japanese *o-* 'follow, chase.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *evvi* 'on purpose.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*ivaḱ-* 'look for,' Naukan, Central Siberian Yupik *ivaḱ-* 'look for,' Alutiiq *iwa-* ~ *yuaḱ-* 'look for,' Central Alaskan Yupik *yuaḱ-* ~ *ivaḱ-* 'look for, miss,' North Alaskan Inuit *ivaq-* 'look for,' Greenlandic *uyaḱ-* ~ *ivaq-* 'look for.' Cf. also Proto-Inuit *\*auvaq* 'hunt caribou,' Western Canadian Inuit *auvaq-* 'hunt caribou,' Greenlandic *aavaḱ-* 'go on caribou hunt.'

## 96. DIE *kola*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*g<sup>w</sup>el-* 'pain, anguish, death; bite, sting, pierce,' Old Prussian *gallan* 'death,' Lithuanian *gėlti* 'sting (as a bee).'

PROTO-URALIC *\*kola-*, Finnish *kuole-*, Mordvin *kulo-*, Cheremis *kole-*, Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *kul-*, Ostyak *kāla-*, Vogul *kāl-*, Yu-

rak  $\chi\bar{a}$ , Enets  $k\bar{a}$ .

OLD JAPANESE *kara* 'wither, die, be dead,' *korosu* 'kill,' modern Japanese *koros-* 'kill.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *koolgə* 'fall down dead' (Bogoras 1922), Kamchadal *klf-* ~ *klx-* 'fall.'

• BK 359

#### 97. DIRT<sub>1</sub> *ker*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)ker-(d)-*, *\*sker-* (W), *\*sk<sup>h</sup>er/n-* (GI), Hittite *sakkar* 'excrement,' Old Norse *skarn* 'dung, manure,' Latin *mūscerda* 'mouse dung,' Sanskrit *kardama-* 'mud, dirt, filth.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*k'iri* 'dirt, dirty,' Proto-Turkic *\*kir*, Old Turkic, Turkish, Turkmen, Yakut *kir*. Middle Mongolian *kīr*, Written Mongolian, Kalmyk *kir*, Khalkha *xir*.

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kitana-* 'be dirty.'

GILYAK: Amur *kis*, East Sakhalin *keř* 'dirt, mud.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *čeričer*, Koryak *čerəčer*, Kamchadal *qel* 'excrement.'

#### 98. DIRT<sub>2</sub> *ter*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)ter(-k)* 'unclean liquids,' e.g. Latin *stercus* 'excrement,' Welsh *trwnc* 'urine.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'ērū* 'dirt, dung,' Proto-Turkic *\*teřek* 'dung,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *tezek* 'dung.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tāl-* 'dirty, become dirty,' modern Korean *tāl-m-ta* 'dirty.'

• IS 336, N 50

#### 99. DIRT<sub>3</sub> *tor*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'ōre* 'soil, dust,' Proto-Turkic *\*tōř* 'dust,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Azerbaijani *toz* 'dust,' Turkmen *tōz* 'dust,' Yakut *tor* 'soot.' Proto-Tungus *\*turV* 'earth, lump of earth,' Negidal *tūj* 'earth,' Nanai *tur-qa* 'earth,' Evenki (dial.) *tur* 'earth.'

?MODERN JAPANESE *doro* 'dirt' (< Proto-Japanese *\*təřə* 'dirt').

This form is attested late and the initial consonant is unclear.

AINU *turu* 'dirt, filth'; *tur* (dialects 1-8), *turu* (dialect 9, Hattori 19: 161); *toru-uš* 'dirty, unclean' (*Moshiogusa*).

100. DISAPPEAR *sala*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sala* 'be separated,' Middle Mongolian *sal(u)-* 'become separated, branch off,' Written Mongolian *salu-* 'become separated,' Khalkha, Dagur *sala-* 'branch off,' Kalmyk, Monguor *sal-* 'become separated.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *sāl-* 'disappear,' modern Korean *sil* 'disappear, be gone, vanish' (MLC 1027).

OLD JAPANESE *sar-* 'depart, go away,' modern Japanese *saru* 'go away.'

AINU *sura* 'let alone, cast away.'

- SM 249

101. DO<sub>1</sub> *si*

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic \**sal* 'put,' Old Turkic, Turkish *sal* 'put,' Chuvash *sol-* 'put.' Proto-Tungus \**se(:)-* 'say, auxiliary verb,' Manchu *se-* 'do, say.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *hă* 'make,' modern Korean *ha-da* 'make.'

JAPANESE *su-ru* (present *si-*) 'do,' Ryukyuan *sh-ung* 'do.'

GILYAK: Amur *si-* 'place, put,' Southeast Sakhalin *si-* 'put in' (Hattori 1962).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *s-*.

102. DO<sub>2</sub> *ki*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ki* ~ \**k'i* 'do, make,' Proto-Turkic \**Kil-* 'do, make,' Old Turkic *qil-* 'do, make,' Yakut *kīn* 'do, make.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *ki-* 'do, make,' Khalkha *xij-*, Dagur *kī- ~ xī-*, Monguor *gə-*, Evenki *kə-*.

KOREAN *-ki-* 'do, be, factitive.'

?OLD JAPANESE *kiduk* 'build,' modern Japanese *kizuk-* 'build,' Ryukyuan *kituk-* 'build.'

AINU *ki* 'do, accomplish.'

- N 182, BK 320

103. DO<sub>3</sub> *tek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**dhē*, \**dheh*<sub>1</sub> (MA) 'put, place,' English *do*. The -*k* ending found in the perfect tense in Greek *éthēka* and Latin *fēcī* 'I made' reappears elsewhere.

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**teke*- 'do, make,' Finnish *teke*- 'make, do,' Estonian *tege*-, Saami *takki*-, Mordvin *t'eje*, Hungarian *tév*-.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *tejk* 'do, make,' Koryak *tejk*-.

104. DO<sub>4</sub> *ag*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**aĝ*-, \**ag*- (W), \**aġ*- (GI) 'drive, do,' Latin *agere* 'do, act, drive.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *agu-lix* 'to make, build, manufacture.'

105. DOG<sub>1</sub> *kan* ~ *kun*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**k̑on*- ~ \**kun*-, \**kwon*- (W), \**kʰwon*- (GI), Hittite *kuwan*- ~ *kun*- 'dog-man,' Old Irish *cū* (genitive *con*), Latin *canis*, Old Prussian *sunis*, Latvian *suns*, Armenian *šun*, Tocharian B *ku*.

PROTO-URALIC (Illich-Svitych) \**küjnä* 'wolf'; Finno-Ugric: Northern Saami *gâidne* 'wolf,' Udmurt *kýjon* 'wolf,' Komi *kóin* 'wolf'; Samoyed: Selkup *kana(-k)* 'dog' (probably a borrowing).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kaŋV* 'dog,' Proto-Turkic \**KAŋ-čik* 'bitch, female,' Old Turkic *qančiq* 'bitch,' Turkish *kançik* 'female,' Azerbaijani *gançig* 'bitch,' Turkmen *gančik* 'bitch.' Mongolian: Mongol *qani* 'a wild masterless dog.' Proto-Tungus \**kači-kān* (< \**kan-čikan*?) 'puppy,' Negidal *kačixān* 'puppy,' Evenki *kačikān* 'puppy.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ka(h)i*, modern Korean *kä* (MLC 65) (< *kai* < *kaŋi*, Ramstedt 1949). Cf. also Middle Korean *kaŋ'ači* 'puppy,' modern Korean *kaŋaži* 'puppy.'

GILYAK *qan*. Southeast Gilyak *qan-ŋ* shows that -*n* is part of the stem (Hattori 1962).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *kejŋ*- 'bear,' Koryak *kajŋ*- 'bear.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Sirenik *qanaya* 'wolf' is a borrowing from Mongolian or Turkic.



106. DOG<sub>2</sub> *at*

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic *\*it* ~ *\*it*, Old Turkic, Yakut *it*, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *it*, Chuvash *jida*.

GILYAK *atk* 'wolf' (Schrenck).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ʔəttʔyn*, Koryak *atx*, Aliutor *ʔət*, Kamchadal *attara* 'kennel.'

107. DOWN *kata*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kat-* (W), Hittite *katta* 'down, under, along,' *katkattiya* 'kneel, go down,' Greek *katá*, Tocharian B *kätk-* 'to lower.'

GILYAK *kuttyč* 'fall.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*katay-* 'fall, drop,' Sirenik *katəy-* 'drop, pour out,' Alutiiq *katay-* 'fall, dump or pour out,' Naukan *katə-* 'drop, fall out, pour out,' Central Alaskan Yupik *katay-* 'fall out, fall off, drop,' North Alaskan Inuit *katak* 'fall, drop,' Greenlandic *katay-* 'drop, fall.'

108. DREAM (v.) *tol*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'ül(k')e* 'dream, divination,' Proto-Turkic *\*dül* ~ *dül*, Old Turkic *tül* ~ *tüş*, Turkish *düş*, Turkmen *düş*, Chuvash *tölök*, Yakut *tül*. Middle Mongolian *tolge* 'divination, prediction,' Written Mongolian *tolge* 'divination,' Khalkha *tölög* 'divination,' Kalmyk *tölgə* 'divination.' Proto-Tungus *\*tolki-n*, Manchu *tolgin* ~ *tolxin*, Negidal *tolkin*, Oroch, Ulch *tolči(n)*, Evenki *tolkin*.

KOREAN *cōl-ta* 'dozes, falls asleep' (MLC 1480).

AINU *tara-pe* 'mattress,' *atarape* 'couch, mattress, traveling bag' (-pe 'thing' is a substantivizer; cf. SPEAK<sub>4</sub>).

109. DRESS<sub>1</sub> (v.) *ip*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*iɔpe* 'cover, wear,' Middle Mongolian *ihe'e* 'protect,' Written Mongolian *ibege-* 'protect,' Khalkha *ivē-* 'protect.' Proto-Tungus *\*upsi* 'shaman clothes, belt made of a badger's skin,' Negidal, Ulch *upsi* 'shaman clothes,' Nanai *ufsi* 'belt.'

KOREAN *ip-* 'put on clothes' (MLC 1634). Starostin et al. (2002)

compare *psí-* 'put on (a hat)' rather than the form given here.  
 OLD JAPANESE *op-* ~ *opop-* 'to cover, put on clothes,' modern  
 Japanese *ō-* 'put on clothes.'

GILYAK: West Sakhalin *pi(-nč)* 'put on (clothing)' (Glehn).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ip* ~ *ep* ~ *ɣəp* 'put on clothing' (Bogoras  
 1922: 812).

#### 110. ?DRESS<sub>2</sub> (v.) *isu*

OLD JAPANESE *so* 'clothe.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *iss* ~ *ič*.

#### 111. DRIP *sala*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*selǵ-*, *\*selkʷ-* (GI) 'release, send away,  
 throw, pour out,' Anglo-Saxon *be-sylcan* 'come to lose strength,'  
 Middle High German *sēlken* 'drip,' Avestan *hərəzaiti* 'releases,  
 sends out.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*sarkV* 'to drip, splatter,' Proto-Turkic *\*sark-* 'drip,  
 overflow,' Old Turkic, Tatar *sarq-*, Chuvash *sərx-ən-*. Middle  
 Mongolian *sark-* 'drip, sprinkle,' Written Mongolian *sarkira-*,  
 Kalmyk *sarkr-*. Proto-Tungus *\*sargi-* 'to splatter (of water,  
 rain),' Evenki *sargi* 'splatter.'

#### 112. DRY<sub>1</sub> *pa*

OLD JAPANESE *pu-* ~ *po-* 'dry up,' modern Japanese *hi-* 'dry up,'  
 Ryukyuan *fu-šuj*.

GILYAK *pa* 'become yellow, become dry, fade.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *pa-*, Chukchi *pa-* 'become dry.'

#### 113. DRY<sub>2</sub> *saru*

PROTO-URALIC *\*śarə-* 'become dry,' *\*šorwa* 'to dry.'

OLD JAPANESE *sara* 'become dry, expose to sun and wind,' *sarasu*  
 'to bleach, let dry (tr.).'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*caluy-* 'be dried out, dry out,' Sire-  
 nik *saluxt(ə)-* 'dry, be dried out,' Naukan *saluy-* 'be dying of  
 thirst,' Central Alaskan Yupik *caluxtə-* 'tan by scraping,' North  
 Alaskan Inuit *saluksi-* 'clean skin by hitting with a stick,' Green-

landic *saluy-* 'be thin.'

114. DRY<sub>3</sub> *cak*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**seik-* ~ \**seik<sup>w</sup>-*, \**sek-* (MA) 'dry, drain, run off,' Old Irish *sesc* 'sterile,' Latin *siccus*, Avestan *hišku-*, Sanskrit *sikatā* 'sand.'

PROTO-URALIC \**čoka* 'shallow, become dry,' Saami *coakke* 'low water (in river or sea),' Selkup *čeka* 'dry up.'

YUKAGHIR *čoyu* 'shallow,' *čogunné* 'be shallow (of a river).'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sjogu* 'shallow (place),' Turkic: Turkish *sig* 'shallow,' Tatar, Turkmen *saj* 'shallow.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *siyar* 'dregs, sediment,' Khalkha, Kalmyk *šār* 'sediment,' Monguor *šārō* 'sediment.'

KOREAN *čakal* 'gravel' (MLC 1372).

AINU *usak* 'dry,' *usakka* 'to dry'; *saxke* 'dry' (Majewicz and Majewicz), *sak* 'summer,' *saxte* 'to dry out in summer' (Dobrotvorskij).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *čəyayləŋən* 'sand,' Koryak *čəyej* 'sand, powder.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *cuyu-χ* 'sand,' Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**ciukaq* 'sand,' North Alaskan Inuit *siukaq* 'expanse of fine sand,' Greenlandic *siukaq* 'grain of sand.'

115. DRY<sub>4</sub> *kin*

KOREAN *kən-hata* 'be dry' (*hata* 'to be'; MLC 95).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *kin* 'become dry.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *knaḍyu-* 'dry, not dressed (hide),' Proto-Eskimo \**kinəɤ-* 'drip dry,' Central Siberian Yupik, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kinəɤ-* 'dry,' Greenlandic *kinik-* 'have run off (water).'

116. DYE (v.) *som* ~ *sim*

MIDDLE KOREAN *čama-ti-* 'soak,' modern Korean *symi-ta* 'soaks into, permeates' (MLC 1025). Cf. also Middle Korean *simi-i-* 'soak, permeate.'

OLD JAPANESE *som-* 'dye, dip,' modern Japanese *some-ru* 'dye, tinge,' *somar-u* 'be dyed, tinged.' Cf. also Old Japanese *sim-*

‘soak,’ modern Japanese *shimir-u* ‘soak.’

AINU *sime* (dialect 3, Hattori 282: 2), *isome* (dialect 2).

- SM 205

### 117. EARTH<sub>1</sub> *sir*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sjaŕi* ‘earth, sand, marsh,’ Proto-Turkic \**siaŕ* ‘dirt, marsh,’ Chuvash *šor* ‘marsh,’ Chagatai, Kumyk *saz* ‘swamp.’ Middle Mongolian *šira’u*, Khalkha *šorō*, Kalmyk *šorā*, Dagur *širō*, Monguor *širū*. Proto-Tungus \**siru-* ‘sand,’ Evenki *sirugī* ‘sand,’ Ulch *siru(n)* ‘sand,’ Nanai *siro(n)* ‘sand.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *halk*, modern Korean *hik*.

AINU *sir* ‘earth, world, weather.’

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *sla-χ* ~ *ʔa-χ* ‘wind, weather,’ Proto-Eskimo \**cila* ~ \**ciʔa* ‘weather, outside world,’ Sirenik *siʔa* ~ *sila* ‘weather, world, outside,’ Alutiiq *ʔa* ‘weather, world, outside,’ Naukan *siʔa* ‘weather, world, outside,’ Central Alaskan Yupik *ciʔa* ‘weather, world, outside,’ North Alaskan Inuit *silʔa* ‘weather, outside,’ Greenlandic *sila* ‘weather, outside, the world.’

### 118. EARTH<sub>2</sub> *mag*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**magh-* ‘earth, land,’ Sanskrit *mahí*, Old Irish *mag* ‘plain, open field,’ Welsh *maes* ‘field, plain,’ Breton *meaz* ‘field.’

PROTO-URALIC \**maye* ‘land, earth, ground,’ Finnish, Estonian *maa*, Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *mu*, Ostyak *měj*, Vogul *mā*, Tavgy *mou*, Selkup *ma-*.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *mi-be* ‘lower end’ (literally, ‘earth-LOCATIVE’).

AINU *ma* ‘peninsula, island.’

GILYAK *mi-f* ‘earth’ (literally, ‘earth-LOCATIVE’).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**maḡḡak* ‘mud,’ Chaplino *maḡaq* ‘marshy area,’ Alutiiq *maḡaq* ‘swampy area,’ Central Alaskan Yupik *maḡaq* ‘marshy, muddy low land,’ Western Canadian Inuit *maḡḡaq* ‘mud,’ Greenlandic *maḡḡaq* ‘clay.’

- IS 342, MR 25, BK 553. This etymon, in a reduced grammaticized form, may well be the source of the Eurasiatic *-m* locative (see Volume 1: 139–44).

119. EARTH/SAND *man* ~ *mar*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**māro* 'sand, stony earth, marsh,' Proto-Turkic \**bōr* 'clay, earth, chalk,' Yakut *buor* 'earth,' Tatar *bur* 'chalk,' Chuvash *pora* 'chalk.' Middle Mongolian *marā-* 'salty earth,' Written Mongolian *marayan* 'earth,' Khalkha *marz* 'earth,' Kalmyk *marā* 'earth.' Proto-Tungus \**mar-* 'moor, marsh,' Evenki *mar* 'marsh.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *mor(ŋ)ai* 'sand,' modern Korean *morä* 'sand.'  
Cf. also modern Korean *mənči* 'dust, mote' (MLC 613).

OLD JAPANESE *mana-go* 'sand.'

AINU *mana*; *mana* 'dust, dirt' (dialect 1, Hattori 104: 40).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *məlyəməl* 'turf, sod.'

 120. EAT<sub>1</sub> *tamp*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**dāp-* ~ \**dəp-* ~ *dəp-no-* ~ *dəp-ni-* (this is a root extension of \**dā-*), \**dap-* (W), \**t'aHp<sup>h</sup>* (GI), Hittite *tappala-* 'person responsible for court cooking,' Latin *daps* 'sacrificial meal,' Tocharian A *tāp* 'ate,' Armenian *tawn* 'feast,' Old Norse *tafn* 'sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal.'

URALIC: Ugric: Vogul *tāp* 'food' (isolated within Uralic).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'ama* 'to taste, munch,' Middle Mongolian *tamsija-* 'taste, munch,' Written Mongolian *tamsija-* 'taste,' Khalkha *tam-šā-* 'taste.' Proto-Tungus \**tami-* 'munch, swallow,' Evenki *tam* 'munch,' Nanai *tami-* 'swallow.'

MODERN KOREAN *tamul-* 'shut mouth.'

MODERN JAPANESE *damar-* 'be silent,' *domor-* 'stutter.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *taamu* 'lick,' Proto-Eskimo \**tamuκ-* 'chew,' Sirenik *taməκ-*, Naukan *tamuaκ-* 'chew,' Central Alaskan Yupik *tamu-* 'chew once,' *tamua-* 'chew repetitively,' North Alaskan Inuit *tamuq-* 'chew,' Greenlandic *tamuκ-* 'chew, eat.'

• SM 197

 121. EAT<sub>2</sub> *inu*

YUKAGHIR *anin-*.

GILYAK *in-* ~ *ii-*.

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**nu*, Chukchi *nu*, Koryak *inu(-in)* 'foodstuff,' Kamchadal *no-* (n.), *nu-* (v.), e.g. *no(-nom)* 'food.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *inu-χ* ‘piece of food,’ *inu-lix* ‘eat.’

## 122. EAT<sub>3</sub> *ye*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**žē*, Proto-Turkic \**jē*-, Old Turkic, Turkish, Azerbaijani *je*-, Turkmen *ij*-, Chuvash *śi*-, Yakut *sie*-. Middle Mongolian *ža*- ~ *že*- ‘meal, to be hungry,’ Written Mongolian *žoyog* ‘meal,’ *žemü*- ‘be hungry,’ Khalkha *zōg* ‘meal,’ Kalmyk *zōg* ‘meal,’ *zōm*- ‘be hungry.’ Proto-Tungus \**že-p*-, \**žeb*- (Tsintsius I: 279), Evenki *žep*- ~ *žeb*-, Negidal *žev*- ~ *žep*-, Manchu *že*-. According to Starostin et al. (2002), the derived form with a labial suffix must have already existed in Proto-Altaic.

MIDDLE KOREAN *čā-si*- ~ *čaap-so*-, modern Korean *časi*-.

OLD JAPANESE *japa*- ‘hungry.’

AINU *e*; *e* (dialects 1–8, Hattori 95: 33), *ee* (dialect 9). It is possible that *e* derives from \**je* (cf. *e* ~ *je* ‘matter, pus’). Ainu also has the variant *i-pe* ‘food,’ in which *-pe* is a nominalizer and the root shows the common *e* ~ *i* alternation (see Volume 1: 37–39).

## 123. EDGE<sub>1</sub> *pere*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**per*- ‘in front of, front part, through,’ Old High German *firi*- ‘before,’ Greek *perí* ‘around (all sides),’ Sanskrit *pári* ‘around, about.’

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**perä* ‘back part, space in back,’ Finnish *perä* ‘back part,’ Estonian *pära* ‘the last, back part,’ Mordvin *pirä* ‘top, head,’ Udmurt *ber* ‘back part,’ Komi-Zyrian *ber* ‘back,’ Ostyak *pěrtäy* ‘back,’ Vogul *pär* ‘back.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p’eri*, Proto-Turkic \**erneg*, Turkmen *ernek*. Middle Mongolian *hir*- ‘blade, edge of knife,’ Written Mongolian, Khalkha *ir* ‘edge of knife,’ *irmeg* ‘edge, border,’ Dagur *xir* ‘blade, edge (of knife).’ Proto-Tungus \**pere* ‘bottom, floor,’ Nanai *pereg* ‘bottom,’ Oroch *perey* ‘bottom,’ Manchu *fere* ‘bottom,’ Evenki *here* ‘bottom.’

OLD JAPANESE *peri*, modern Japanese *heri* ‘edge, extremity.’

124. EDGE<sub>2</sub> *teru*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ter-mn-*, \**ter-men-* (W), *t<sup>h</sup>er-H-* (GI) 'end, border, point,' Hittite *tarma-* 'stake,' Latin *termen* 'border,' Greek *térma* 'border, end, point,' Armenian *t'arm* 'end.' Derived from \**ter-* ~ \**tī-* ~ \**terə-* 'cross over.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**terä* 'cutting edge,' Finnish *terä* 'edge (of a knife),' Estonian *tera* 'edge (of a knife),' Saami *dærre* 'edge, side,' Cheremis *ter* 'edge (of a knife),' Udmurt *tir* ~ *ter* 'axe,' Hungarian *tőr* 'dagger, sword.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'erpo* 'a big cutting instrument,' Proto-Turkic \**törpi-gü* 'file, rasp,' Old Turkic *törpigü* 'file,' Turkish *törpü* 'file,' Turkmen *törpi* 'file.' Middle Mongolian *tarbagaj* 'carpenter's axe.' Proto-Tungus \**terin* 'back of an axe,' Evenki *terin* 'back of an axe,' Even *terən* 'back of an axe.'

OLD JAPANESE *turugi* 'sword,' modern Japanese *tsurugi* 'sword, blade' (perhaps a derivative of *turu* 'to hang'?).

GILYAK *t'yr* 'edge.'

 125. EDGE<sub>3</sub> *kaci*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**kaća* 'end, point,' Saami *gæčče* 'end, point,' ?Hungarian *hégý* 'point, mountain.'

YUKAGHIR *kič*, *kičil* 'end.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**koše* 'edge, protrusion,' Proto-Turkic \**Kösri* 'sides of the chest, wind-screen, bill,' Old Turkic *küsri* 'sides of the chest,' Chuvash *kəsər-uk* 'wind-screen, bill.' Middle Mongolian *qoši'un* 'beak, protrusion,' Written Mongolian *qosiγu(n)* 'beak,' Khalkha *xošū* 'beak,' Monguor *gošə* 'beak.' Cf. also Dagur *keči* 'edge.' Proto-Tungus \**koša* 'river bend, cape, angle,' Negidal *kočo* 'cape,' Manchu *xošo* 'cape,' Evenki *kočo* 'cape.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kəs* (< \**kəč*), modern Korean *kā* (MLC 1). Cf. also Middle Korean *kisilk* 'edge of a roof, protrusion,' modern Korean *kisil* 'edge of a roof.'

OLD JAPANESE *kisi* 'shore, bank,' modern Japanese *kishi* 'shore.'

AINU *kes* 'end'; *kes* 'end, edge, border' (Hattori 254: 72).

126. EGG<sub>1</sub> *lik*

AINU *nok* 'egg, testicle'; *nok* 'testicles' (all dialects, Hattori 15: 130).  
 PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**lix-lix* 'egg,' Chukchi, Koryak *liyliy*, Kamchadal *lyilx*, *leyečx* 'small egg, testicle.'

127. EGG<sub>2</sub> *mun*

?INDO-EUROPEAN: Old Church Slavic \**mqdo* 'testicle.'

PROTO-URALIC \**muna* 'egg, testicle,' Finnish, Estonian *muna*, Saami *mânne*, Mordvin *mona* 'testicle,' Cheremis *muno*, Ostyak *mon* 'testicle,' Vogul *man* 'testicle,' Hungarian (dial.) *mony*, Enets *mona*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**mōŋi* 'round,' Proto-Turkic \**bōn-čuk* 'beads,' Old Turkic *mōnčuq* 'beads,' Turkish *bonžuk* 'necklace of pearls,' Turkmen *mōnžūq* 'beads.' Mongolian: Buriat *mončagar* 'round,' *monsoi* 'become round.' Proto-Turkic \**muŋu-* ~ \**muŋbu-* 'round, oval, blunt, rounded,' Manchu *mumuri* 'round,' Evenki *mumō* 'round,' Even *muŋuti* 'round.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *mūŋiri-tōr* 'round, small round stone,' modern Korean *muŋ* 'ball, round' (MLC 684).

AINU *mun* 'drop of water, ball' (Patrie). Not found in Batchelor, Dobrotvorskij, or Hattori.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *manni*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**manniy*, Sirenik *manix*, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *manik*, North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *mannik*.

- Poppe 35, 84, IS 373, N 307, BK 549

128. ELBOW *ken*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ĝenu-* ~ \**ĝneu-*, \**ĝenu-* (W), \**k'enu-* (GI) 'knee, corner, angle,' Hittite *gēnu* 'knee,' Latin *genū* 'knee,' Old Norse *knē* 'knee,' Gothic *kniu* 'knee,' Armenian *cunr* 'knee,' Tocharian B *kenī(ne)* 'knee.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**kiñä* ~ \**kinä*, Finnish *kyynärpää*, Estonian *küünarpea*, Saami *kar'ŋēl'*, Mordvin *keñer* 'forearm,' Cheremis *kəñer-wuj*, Udmurt *gər-puŋ*, Komi-Zyrian *gıržä*, Ostyak *kōŋŋi*, Hungarian *könyök*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**keña* 'elbow, angle,' Proto-Turkic \**Kiajnat* 'wing,



feather,' Old Turkic *qanat* 'wing,' Turkish *kanat* 'wing,' Azerbaijani *canad* 'wing,' Yakut *kīnat* 'wing.' Proto-Tungus *\*kūñče* (Tsintsius I: 336), *\*kuñe-* 'shin, stockings,' Even *kēñeče* 'shin,' Evenki *keñete* 'shin.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kane* 'rule, gusset.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*kanay* 'shin,' Central Siberian Yupik, Alutiiq *kanayaq* 'shin,' Central Alaskan Yupik *kanayaq* 'leg, lower limb or part,' North Alaskan Inuit *kanak* 'inner leg (length from crotch to heel),' Greenlandic *kanaaq* 'shin.'

## 129. ENTER *sunka*

PROTO-URALIC *\*soŋe-* 'enter, go in,' Saami *suogne-*, Ostyak *lǎŋa*, Vogul *tō-* 'go in,' Old Hungarian *av-* 'take into,' Yurak *t'ū-*, Enets *t'u*, Kamassian *šur-*.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *šogu-* 'enter.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*sigu* 'to insert,' Proto-Turkic *\*siŋ-* 'enter, fit into,' Old Turkic, Turkish *siŋ-*, Turkmen *siŋ-*. Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *siya-* 'to beat in (a wedge, etc.),' Khalkha, Kalmyk *šā-* 'beat in,' Monguor *šigā* 'beat in.'

OLD JAPANESE *suga-* 'insert,' modern Japanese *suge-* 'insert.'

GILYAK *uski* 'entrance hall.'

## 130. EXCREMENT<sub>1</sub> *pal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*pū-* 'stink,' with *-l* root determinative in Germanic, e.g. English 'foul,' German *faul*.

YUKAGHIR *pollo* 'to defile.'

KOREAN *pal* (Ramstedt 1949: 185 gives *ma-pal* 'horse-dung'; *ma* is 'horse' in Chinese.).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*pəlu(ɸ)* 'dust, dirt,' Naukan *pəlu-žaq* 'dust, dirt,' Alutiiq *pəlut* 'ashes,' Central Alaskan Yupik *pəluq* 'ash,' Western Canadian Inuit *pilu* 'clod of soil.'

## 131. EXCREMENT<sub>2</sub> *on*

MIDDLE KOREAN *nu(ŋ)-* 'defecate,' modern Korean *nu-* 'defecate.'

GILYAK: West Sakhalin *on(-ynč)* 'to excrete' (Glehn).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*anaɸ(-)* 'excrement; defecate,' Sire-

nik *anəχ*, Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik, North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *anaq*.

### 132. EXTINGUISH<sub>1</sub> *sun*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sĭūni* 'extinguish, fade,' Proto-Turkic \**sōn-* 'fade,' Turkmen *sōn-* 'be extinguished,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Azerbaijani *sōn-* 'be extinguished,' Chuvash, Tatar *sün* 'fade.' Middle Mongolian *sunə-* 'go out, be extinguished, fade, be ended,' Written Mongolian *sönü-*, Khalkha *sönö-*, Kalmyk *sön-*, Monguor *sunō*. Proto-Tungus \**sī-* ~ \**sū-*, Negidal *sī-w-*, Evenki *sī-* 'be extinguished' (Poppe 1960: 109).

OLD JAPANESE *sin-* 'die,' modern Japanese *shinu* 'die.'

GILYAK *t'i* 'shade.'

CHUKOTIAN: Southern Kamchadal *sunakik* 'hide, conceal' (Radliński).

### 133. EXTINGUISH<sub>2</sub> *ku*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ghwen-* 'strike, kill,' Hittite *kuenzi* 'strikes,' Sanskrit *hānti-* 'strikes,' Lithuanian *genù* 'drive cattle, hunt.'

?KOREAN *kky* 'extinguish' (MLC 233).

JAPANESE *ki-e-ru* 'go out (light),' Ryukyuan *čāj-ung* (intr.), *čā-sung* (tr.).

GILYAK *k'u* 'kill.'

### 134. EXTINGUISH<sub>3</sub> *kupsa*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**g<sup>w</sup>es-* ~ \**ges-*, Hittite *kist-* 'go out,' Lithuanian *gèsti* 'go out,' Tocharian B *kes* 'go out.'

PROTO-URALIC \**kupsa-* 'extinguish, be extinguished,' Estonian *kustu-* 'go out,' Livonian *kist-* 'put out, extinguish,' Saami *kopse-* 'put out, go out,' Udmurt *kəs-* 'go out, put out,' Komi-Zyrian *kus-* 'go out,' Yurak *χaptā* 'go out,' Enets *kota* 'go out,' Tavgy *kabtu*, Selkup *kapta-* 'go out.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**giūp'a* 'extinguish,' Proto-Turkic \**Kīp-* 'spark, ashes,' Yakut *kībīan* 'spark.' Proto-Tungus \**gūp-* 'extinguish, be extinguished,' Nanai *gūp-*, Ulch *gūpu-*, Orok *gūpu-*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**qapak-* 'be emaciated and weak,' North Alaskan Inuit *qapak* 'physically weak person,' Western Canadian Inuit *qapak-* 'be thin,' Greenlandic *qapaŷ-* 'be emaciated.'

• IS 335, N 185

### 135. EXTINGUISHED (BE) *kam*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kem(ə)-*, \**kemə-* (W) 'become tired, exhausted,' Greek *kámnō* 'be tired,' Sanskrit *śāmyati* 'becomes tired, fatigues, ceases.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kāmV* 'be weak, oppress,' Proto-Turkic \**Kāma-* 'become blinded, dumb.' Proto-Tungus \**kama-* 'be at a loss, oppress, prohibit.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kam-* 'be unable to, be insufficient for.'

JAPANESE *kəma-r-* 'be in a difficult position.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**qamə-* 'go out (of fire),' Central Siberian Yupik *qaamə-* 'go out (fire), be extinguished,' Naukan *qamə-* 'be extinguished,' Alutiiq *qamə-* 'go out (fire),' Central Alaskan Yupik *qamə-* 'die down (fire), disappear from sight,' North Alaskan Inuit *qamī-* 'go out,' Greenlandic *qamiC-* 'be extinguished'; Proto-Eskimo \**qamət-* 'extinguish,' Sirenik *qamət-* 'put out (fire),' Central Siberian Yupik, Naukan *qamtə-* 'put out fire,' Alutiiq *qamtə-* 'turn off (lamp),' Central Alaskan Yupik *qamtə-* 'turn down (stove),' North Alaskan Inuit *qamīt-* 'put out fire,' Greenlandic *qamit-* 'put out fire.'

### 136. EYE *ni* ~ *nu*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ñiā*, Middle Mongolian *nidun*, Written Mongolian *nidū(n)*, Khalkha *nüd*, Kalmyk *nüdṇ*, Dagur *nid(e)*, Monguor *nudu*. Proto-Tungus \**ñiā-sa* (-*sa* is a plural suffix that has been incorporated into the root), Evenki *ēsa*, Manchu *ja-sa*, Nanai *na-sal* ~ *ña-sal(a)*.

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *nun* (MLC 359).

JAPANESE *na-mida* 'tear' (literally, 'eye-water'; cf. *midu* 'water'), Ryukyuan *nū-ng* 'see.' Cf. also Old Japanese *me* 'eye,' *mi-* 'see,' modern Japanese *me* 'eye,' *mi* 'see.'

GILYAK *ńu-* 'to look,' *ńi-sax* 'tear,' *ńa-x* 'eye.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *lələ(-lyən)*, Koryak *llə-lyən*, Kamchadal *lul* (plural *lon*), Northern Kamchadal *ele-d* (*-d* is a plural marker), Southern Kamchadal *nannin*, Western Kamchadal *lellal* (Krashe-ninnikov).

137. FALL (v.) *pol*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*phōl*, *\*p(h)ol-* (W) 'to fall,' Armenian *p'ul*, Lithuanian *púolu*, Old High German *fallan*. This is the only root reconstructed by Pokorny with *ph-*.

OLD JAPANESE *puru* 'fall, come down (of rain, snow, etc.),' modern Japanese *furu*.

AINU *par* 'flowers fall' (dialect 1, Hattori 198: 25).

GILYAK *pol* 'lose one's balance.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*palluk* 'lie down on stomach,' Nau-kan *palux̣tə-* 'lie face down,' Alutiiq *paluk-* 'lie on belly,' West-ern Canadian Inuit *pallukaq-* 'fall on face,' East Canadian Inuit *pallu(q)-* 'lower oneself to the ground, fall down,' Greenlandic *paḥḥuk-* 'lie down on stomach.'

• N 372, BK 53

138. FAR *tui*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*deu-* ~ *\*deuə-* ~ *\*dyā-* ~ *\*dū-* 'leave, go far away,' Hittite *tūwa* 'far, gone,' Sanskrit *dū-ras* 'far away,' Avestan *dūrāt*, Latin *dū(-dum)* 'some time ago, long ago.'

OLD JAPANESE *topo*, modern Japanese *tōi* 'distant,' Ryukyuan *tuʔu-sang*.

AINU *tui-ma* 'far'; *tue* 'be far'; *tui-no* 'far' (adverb) (Dobrotvorskij).

GILYAK *t'y* (*ty* would be expected) 'be distant.'

• BK 139

139. FAT<sub>1</sub> (n.) *mai*

URALIC: Finnish *voi* 'butter,' Saami *vuojâ-* 'fat, butter,' Mordvin *vaj*, Cheremis *ūj* 'oil, butter,' Votyak *vōj* 'butter, fat, oil,' Komi-Zyrian *vyj* 'butter, oil,' Vogul *voj* 'fat, butter, cream,' Ostyak *voj* 'fat, tallow, butter,' Hungarian *vaj* 'butter' (Collinder 1955: 138).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**maj*V, Proto-Turkic \**bañ*, \**maj* ~ \**baj* (Räsänen 1969), Tatar *maj*, Turkmen *māj*. Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *majaya* 'butter, churn,' Khalkha *majā* 'butter.' Proto-Tungus \**majā* 'food rests, food store,' Evenki *majā* 'food rests,' Even *māja* 'food store.'

KOREAN *mä* 'oil.'

GILYAX *mox* 'bacon, tallow' (Glehn).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**miḡuy* 'smear,' Alutiiq *miḡuy*- 'rub, paint, smear,' Central Alaskan Yupik *miḡuy*- 'smear, paint,' *miḡuk* 'paint, ointment, butter,' North Alaskan Inuit *miḡuk*- 'color, mark, smear,' Greenlandic *miḡuttuq* 'blubber.'

#### 140. FAT<sub>2</sub> (n.) *kili*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kʲaʃme*, Proto-Turkic \**Kiaʃi* 'inner fat,' \**karyn* (Räsänen 1969) 'belly,' Old Turkic *qazi* 'belly fat of men or horses,' Yakut *qaha*, Chuvash *jor*. Middle Mongolian *yarbi-su* 'placenta,' Written Mongolian *qarbin* 'inner fat,' Khalkha *xarvin* 'inner fat,' Kalmyk *xärwɨ* 'inner fat.' Tungus: Evenki *kalbɨŋ* 'paunch below the chest' (borrowing from Mongolian).

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *kilim* 'fat, grease' (MLC 265).

AINU *kiri-us-te* 'to fatten,' *kiri* 'marrow,' *kiri-pu* 'fat'; *kirpu* (dialects 1-3, 8), *kiripu* (dialect 9, Hattori 93: 10); *kir* 'marrow' (dialects 1-7, Hattori 20: 168); *kiripo* (*Moshiogusa*).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *qeltq* 'belly.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut: Bering *kilmaχ* 'stomach, belly (human).'

#### 141. FATHER<sub>1</sub> *ece*

PROTO-URALIC \**äcä*, Saami *ačče*, Ostyak *ási*, Vogul *äcī*, Yurak *ɲācé?* (vocative), Enets *ača?*.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *ečie*, Chuvan *ete*, Omok *eze-m* 'my father.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ač*'V 'ancestor, mother,' Proto-Turkic \**ečč*V ~ \**ačč*V 'elder relative, ancestor,' Old Turkic *eči* 'uncle, older brother,' Turkish (dial.) *eže* 'old man,' Tatar (dial.) *äzi* 'father, elder man,' Chuvash *aža* 'father, male,' Yakut *ehe* 'grandfather.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *ečige*, Khalkha *eceg*, Kalmyk *ecəga*. Proto-Tungus \*(x)*ači* 'father, ancestor,' Evenki *ači* 'ancestor.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ezi* (Ramsey).

AINU *acha* 'uncle, father'; *achapo* (dialect 1), *acha* (dialect 8), *aacha* (dialect 9, Hattori 34: 12). *-po* is a diminutive suffix.

GILYAK: Eastern Sakhalin *yz-ŋ*.

CHUKOTIAN: Western Kamchadal *isx*.

#### 142. FATHER<sub>2</sub> *apa*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pap(p)a*, Palaic *paapaš*, Greek *páppa*, Latin *pāpa*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**āp'a*, Proto-Turkic \**āpa*, Old Turkic *apa*, Turkish, Tatar, Azerbaijani *aba*. Middle Mongolian *abaya* 'father, paternal uncle,' Written Mongolian *aba*, Khalkha *av*, Kalmyk *āwə*, Monguor *āba*. Proto-Tungus \**apa* 'grandfather, uncle,' Negidal *apa* 'uncle.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *api*, modern Korean *abəʒi*.

GILYAK *apa* 'father-in-law.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *appa*, Northern Kamchadal *apač* (Krasheninnikov, Radliński), Southern Kamchadal *apač* (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**ap(p)a* 'grandfather,' Sirenik *apa* 'grandfather,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *apa* 'grandfather,' North Alaskan Inuit *aapa* 'father,' Western Canadian Inuit *aap-pak* 'father.'

#### 143. FEAR<sub>1</sub> *alika*

URALIC: Finnish *arka* 'be afraid.'

GILYAK *layo*, East Sakhalin *layu*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ajəlgo*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**alikə-* 'be afraid of,' Alutiiq *alikə-* 'be afraid of,' Central Siberian Yupik *alikə-* 'be afraid of,' Central Alaskan Yupik *alikə-* 'be afraid of,' Greenlandic *aliyi-* 'consider big.' Cf. also Proto-Yupik \**aliŋə* 'be afraid,' Sirenik *aliŋuk-* 'defend oneself,' Alutiiq *aliŋə-* 'be afraid,' Central Siberian Yupik *aliŋə-* 'be afraid.'

#### 144. FEAR<sub>2</sub> *pel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pel-em-*, Greek *pelemizō* 'I shake, cause

to tremble,' Gothic *us-filma* 'frightened.'

PROTO-URALIC \**pele* 'frighten, fear, be afraid,' Finnish *pelkää* 'frighten, be afraid,' Estonian *pelga-* 'frighten, be afraid,' Saami *bállâ-*, Mordvin *pele*, Udmurt *pulj-* 'fear, be afraid,' Komi-Zyrian *pol-*, Ostyak *pěl-* 'fear (n.),' Vogul *pil'-*, Hungarian *fél-*, Yurak *pīl'ū-* 'be afraid,' Tavgy *filiti-* 'be afraid.'

ALTAIC: Turkic: Middle Turkish *pāl*. Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**bele* 'panic, hysterics,' Proto-Turkic \**bEliŋ* 'panic, terror,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Turkmen *beliŋ*. Middle Mongolian *belbisun* 'mourning, widow,' Written Mongolian *belbüsü* 'mourning,' Dagur *belbisen* 'mourning.' Proto-Tungus \**beli(n)* 'hysterics, silly,' Negidal, Evenki *belin* 'hysterics,' Manchu *beli* 'silly.'

JAPANESE *hirumu* 'fear, waver, lose heart.'

• IS 331, N 337, BK 64. Note the similar *-m* extension in Indo-European and Japanese.

#### 145. FEATHER<sub>1</sub> *tul*

PROTO-URALIC \**tulka* 'feather, wing,' Saami *tolke*, Finnish *sulka*, Mordvin *tolga*, Udmurt *tijl̥i*, Komi-Zyrian *tijl*, Ostyak *töŷəl* 'wing, feather,' Vogul *tōl* 'wing,' Hungarian *toll*, Yurak *to*, Enets *tua* 'wing,' Selkup *tu* 'wing.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**dālo* 'wing, shoulderblade,' Proto-Turkic \**jāl* 'scruff, counter,' Old Turkic *jal* 'scruff,' Turkmen *jāl* 'scruff,' Yakut *sāl* 'scruff.' Middle Mongolian *dalū* 'shoulderblade,' Written Mongolian *dali* 'wing,' Khalkha *dal* 'wing,' Dagur *dal* 'shoulderblade.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *thəli* 'feather, hair,' modern Korean *thəl* 'hair, feather' (MLC 1702).

AINU *tru* 'hair' (Dobrotvorskij).

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *tiltil* 'feather, wing.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *sulux* ~ *sulyi-χ* 'noise of running water, thunder, echo,' Proto-Eskimo \**culuy* 'wing, feather,' Sirenik *siləx* 'feather,' Alutiiq *culuk* 'feather,' Central Alaskan Yupik *culuk* 'quill, dorsal fin,' *culuyyi* 'whistle (wind),' North Alaskan Inuit *suluk* 'wing feather,' Greenlandic *suluk* 'wing, wing feather.'

• With the Eskimo forms compare the deviant Finnish form in *s-*, *sulka*.

146. FEATHER<sub>2</sub> *puna*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**puna* 'hair,' Finnish *puna* 'red(ness), blood,' Estonian *puna* 'red,' Mordvin *pona* 'hair, wool,' Cheremis *pun* 'hair, feather,' Ostyak *pun* 'hair,' Vogul *pun* 'feather, hair,' Hungarian (dial.) *fan* ~ *fon* 'pubic hair.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p*'*uñe* 'hair, feather,' Middle Mongolian *xiusun* 'hair,' Written Mongolian *üsü* 'hair,' Khalkha *üs(en)* 'hair,' Dagur *xusu* 'hair,' Monguor *fuzə* 'hair.' Proto-Tungus \**puñe-* 'hair,' Manchu *fuñexe* 'hair,' Ju-chen *funirxie* 'hair.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pinil* 'fish scales' (MLC 850).

OLD JAPANESE *pane*, modern Japanese *hane*, Ryukyuan *hani*.

- IS 335, N 366

147. FEW *ter*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ter(u)-* 'tender, weak,' Latin *tener* (< \**teren*) 'delicate,' Sanskrit *táruṇa-* 'young, delicate,' Greek *térus* 'delicate, weak.' Supposedly a derivative of \**ter-* 'rub.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**tjāre* 'narrow, short,' Proto-Turkic \**d(i)ār* 'narrow,' Old Turkic *tar* 'narrow,' Turkish, Azerbaijani *dar* 'narrow,' Yakut *tār* 'narrow,' Turkmen *dār* 'narrow.' Proto-Tungus \**žir-* 'close, near, dense, without intervals,' Manchu *žira* 'dense, without intervals,' Nanai, Ulch *žjža* (< \**žir-g-*) 'close, near.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tjala-* 'short,' modern Korean *čalp-* 'short.'

GILYAK *toru* 'hardly, almost.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *t'er* 'how much,' *t'erkin* 'few, some.'

- BK 96

148. FIELD *pat*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pet-* 'spread out,' \**petə-* (W) 'to spread,' Latin *patēre* 'be open, extend, reach to,' *pandere* 'spread out,' Greek *petánnūmi* 'spread out.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p*'*at*'*a* 'field, uncultivated land,' Proto-Turkic \**atir* 'watered field, boundary,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *atiz* 'a piece of land to be irrigated.' Middle Mongolian \*(*h*)*atar* 'uncultivated land,' Written Mongolian, Khalkha *atar* 'uncultivated land.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pat(h)*, modern Korean *path* 'a (dry) field, piece of ground' (MLC 741), *patak* (< Middle Korean *pataŋ*) 'ground',



*patak* 'bottom, floor, area' (MLC 703).

OLD JAPANESE *pata*, modern Japanese *hata* '(dry) field, farm.'

- SM 79, IS 372, MR 41, BK 38

#### 149. FIGHT *mak*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**magh-* (only in Greek *makh-esthai*).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**mek'a* 'be in a bad position,' Middle Mongolian *mak-* 'torture, strive, be diligent,' Khalkha *maxra-* 'strive, be diligent,' *maxla-* 'torture (v.).' Proto-Tungus \**mek-* 'be beaten,' Manchu *mekere-* 'be beaten.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *mak-* 'block, obstruct, hold off, defend against.'

OLD JAPANESE *maka-* 'to lose (a game, etc.),' modern Japanese *make-ru* 'be defeated,' *maka-su* 'to defeat.'

AINU *mak*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**mak(k)utə-* 'manage, overcome,' Alutiiq *makəxtə-* 'outdo, beat, get the best of,' Eastern Canadian Inuit *makkut(i)-* 'be stronger than someone else,' Greenlandic *makut(i)-* 'look down on, overrule, manage.'

- SM 15

#### 150. FINGER *tik*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**deiḱ-*, \**deik-* (W), \**t'eik<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'point out, show,' Latin *dig-itus* 'finger, toe,' Greek (Ionic) *dek-* 'point out,' Hittite *tekuššami* 'point out, indicate,' Old High German *zīhan* 'accuse,' *zeigōn* 'show.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'ēk'i* 'solitary, separate,' Proto-Turkic \**tēk* 'only, solitary, odd,' Old Turkic *tek* 'only,' Chuvash *tek* 'only, just,' Turkish *tek* 'only, sole, odd (number),' *teken* 'one by one,' Chagatai *tāk* 'only, alone.' Middle Mongolian *čig* 'separately,' Written Mongolian *čiy* 'separately,' Khalkha *čig* 'separately.'

KOREAN (*t*)*tayki* 'one, thing,' *teki* 'one, guy, thing' (MLC 422), Old Korean *tēk* 'ten.'

JAPANESE *te* 'hand.'

AINU *tek(e)* 'hand,' *atiki* 'five' (Dobrotvorskij).

GILYAK *řak* 'once,' Southeast Gilyak *toqŋ* 'finger tip.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *itəgin* 'foot, paw.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut: Atka *tikla*-χ 'middle finger,' Proto-Eskimo \**təkəɤ* 'index finger,' Sirenik *təkəq* 'index finger, thimble,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *təkəq* 'index finger,' North Alaskan Inuit *tikik* 'index finger,' Greenlandic *tikiq* 'index finger.'

- Räsänen 1969, BR 23

### 151. FIRE<sub>1</sub> *kum*

ALTAIC: Turkic: Yakut *kym* 'spark,' Oirat, Teleut *kym(-yn)* 'spark.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *ximlx*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**əkuma-* 'be burning,' Sirenik *kumə-ŋə-* 'burn,' *kuməɤ-* 'blaze up,' Alutiiq *kumaq* 'light (e.g. a lamp),' Central Alaskan Yupik *kuma-* 'be lit,' Naukan *əkuma-* 'burn,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *ikuma-* 'be burning,' *ikuma* 'fire' (a shaman's word).

### 152. FIRE<sub>2</sub> *tul*

PROTO-URALIC \**tule*, Finnish, Estonian *tuli*, Saami *toll*, Mordvin *tol*, Cheremis *tul*, Udmurt *tił*, Yurak, Enets *tū*, Tavgy *tui*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'ulV* 'burn,' Middle Mongolian *tulε-* 'burn,' Written Mongolian, Khalkha *tüle-* 'burn,' Kalmyk *tül-* 'burn,' Dagur *tule-* 'burn,' Monguor *tulē-* 'burn.' Proto-Tungus \**tola-* 'to kindle (a torch),' Manchu *tolo-* 'kindle.'

AINU *čire* (< \**tire*) 'burn, cook, overcook.'

GILYAK *t'ol-f* 'summer.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *təlv(ək)*, *təlvətəl* 'a fire,' Koryak *thil* 'be warm' (Bogoras 1917).

- IS 352, N 71, BK 97

### 153. FIRE<sub>3</sub> *par*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**peṷōr* ~ \**pūr*, \**paəwɾ* (W), Greek *pûr*, Hittite *paḫḫur*, Tocharian A *por*, Tocharian B *puwar*, Umbrian *pir*, Old English *fȳr*, Armenian *hur*, English *fire*.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *par* 'cook.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'ore* 'fire, burn,' Proto-Turkic \**ört* 'flame, burn,' Old Turkic, Yakut *ört* 'steppe fire,' Tatar *ürt*, Turkmen *örte-* 'get burnt,' Chuvash *virt* 'steppe fire.' Middle Mongolian (*h*)*örde-*

'burn, flame up,' Written Mongolian *örde*- 'burn,' Khalkha *ördö*- 'burn,' Kalmyk *ördə*- 'burn.' Proto-Tungus \**puri*- ~ \**piri* 'to dry (over fire),' Manchu *ᡳᠷᠢᠩᡤᠠ*- 'dry,' Evenki *huri*- 'dry.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pil*, modern Korean *pul* (MLC 832).

OLD JAPANESE *pi*, modern Japanese *hi*.

AINU *ape parse* ~ *ape parparse* 'fire burns' (dialects 1 and 3, Hattori 105: 56), *parse* 'burn.'

GILYAK *paru*- 'burst into flames.'

- SM 82

#### 154. FIRE<sub>4</sub> *t'a*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**āt(e)r*-, \**āter*- (W), Avestan *ātarš*, Armenian *ayrem*, Old Irish *āith* 'furnace.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ōt'a* ~ \**ōta* 'fire, hot, warm,' Proto-Turkic \**ōt* 'fire,' Old Turkic, Turkish (archaic) *ot*, Tatar *ut*, Azerbaijani *od*, Turkmen *ōt*, Chuvash *vot*, Yakut *uot*. Middle Mongolian (h)*očki-n* 'spark,' Written Mongolian *oči(n)* 'spark,' Khalkha *oč* 'spark,' Kalmyk *očᠠ* 'spark,' Monguor *šžun* 'spark.' Proto-Tungus \**utinge* 'wood fire,' Evenki *utinge* 'wood fire,' Even *utōḡḡō* 'wood fire.'

MODERN KOREAN *t'a* 'burns, blazes, gets scorched, burned' (MLC 1684). Cf. also Middle Korean *ta-sa*- 'hot, warm,' modern Korean *tātīt-ha*- 'hot.'

OLD JAPANESE *atu*- 'hot,' modern Japanese *atsu*- 'hot.'

GILYAK *t'a* (intr.).

- IS 352, N 343, MR 47

#### 155. FIRST *pir*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**per*-(w-), \**ph(E)r-H*- (GI), Hittite *piran* 'in front of,' Albanian *parë*, Sanskrit *pūrva* 'former,' Lithuanian *pīr-mas*, Old Church Slavic *privŭ*, Tocharian A *pärwat*, Old Persian *paruviya* 'prior, first,' English *first*, *before*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**bjuri* 'one,' Proto-Turkic \**bir* ~ \**bīr* 'one,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *bir* 'one,' Yakut *bīr* 'one,' Chuvash *përre* 'one.' Middle Mongolian *buri* 'each, all,' Written Mongolian *būri* 'each,' Khalkha *būr* 'each,' Monguor *bu(r)* 'each.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pīlīs(o)* 'at first, begin,' modern Korean *pilos ha-ta* 'begin' (MLC 852).

OLD JAPANESE *pito* 'one,' modern Japanese *hitotsu* 'one.'

?GILYAK *p'or* 'in the beginning.' Gilyak aspirates generally correspond to Indo-European voiced aspirates.

- BK 41

## 156. FISH<sub>1</sub> *kal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)k<sup>w</sup>alo-s*, *\*(s)k<sup>w</sup>al-o-* (W) 'a large kind of fish,' Latin *squal-us* 'large sea fish,' Old Icelandic *hvalr* 'whale,' Old Prussian *kalis* 'sheat fish,' Old English *hwæl* 'whale,' Old High German *hwal* 'whale.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*kala* 'fish,' Finnish, Estonian *kala*, Saami *kuollē*, Mordvin *kal*, Cheremis *kol*, Ostyak *kul*, Vogul *kōl*, Hungarian *hal*, Proto-Samoyed *\*kālā*, Enets *kare*, Tavgy *kóli*, Selkup *qēli*, Koibal *kola*, Karagas *kalē*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*k'ǰalu* 'whale, big fish,' Middle Mongolian *kalimu* 'whale,' Written Mongolian *qalimu* 'whale,' Khalkha *xalim* 'whale.' Proto-Tungus *\*xol-sa* 'fish,' Nanai, Ulch, Oroch *xolto* 'boiled fish,' Negidal *olo*, Evenki *ollo*. Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*kalu* 'a kind of fish,' Middle Mongolian *kul-* 'salmon,' Written Mongolian *quldu* 'salmon,' Khalkha *xuld* 'salmon.' Proto-Tungus *\*kali* 'crustacean, white-fish,' Evenki *kali* 'crustacean,' *kulala* 'sheat fish.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *kolai* 'whale.'

OLD JAPANESE *kudira* 'whale,' modern Japanese *kujira* 'whale.'

GILYAK *q'ol* 'a kind of fish,' *q'alm* 'a small whale.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *klxin*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*iqatuy* 'fish (especially salmon),' Sirenik *iqatəx*, Alutiiq *iqatuk*, Central Alaskan Yupik *iqatuk* 'dog salmon,' North Alaskan Inuit *iqaluk*, Greenlandic *iqaluk* 'char, sea trout.'

- IS 362, N 155, BK 330

## 157. FISH<sub>2</sub> *ani*

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *anil*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ənnə(-ən)*, Koryak *ənn-*, Aliutor *ənnə(ʔən)*,

Kamchadal *inč*.

### 158. FLAME *nulu*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**nole* 'to burn, flame,' Proto-Turkic \**jula* 'light, torch,' Old Turkic *jula* 'light, torch.' Middle Mongolian, Khalkha *nöl*-, Written Mongolian *nöle*, Kalmyk *nülə*. Proto-Tungus \**nul*- 'to kindle,' Negidal *nul*- 'kindle,' Nanai *ńulku*- 'stir coals,' Evenki *nul* 'light a fire,' Lamut *nulul* 'blaze.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nuli*- 'to have a burnt smell,' modern Korean *nulli(-ta)* 'scorches, burns, singes.'

OLD JAPANESE *norosi* 'bonfire, flame,' modern Japanese *noroshi* 'signal fire.'

AINU *nui*; *nuy* (dialect 1, Hattori 106: 65).

- SM 187, 188

### 159. FLAT<sub>1</sub> *lap*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**lēp*- ~ \**lōp*- ~ \**ləp*-, \**lep*-(W) 'be flat, palm, sole, shoulder blade,' Old Norse *lōfi* 'palm,' Old High German *laffa* 'palm,' Lithuanian *lópa* 'paw,' Russian *lápa* 'paw.'

PROTO-URALIC \**lapta* 'flat,' Finnish *latakka*, Estonian *latak*, Chereemis *lapte*, Yurak *lapta* 'low-lying and flat,' Enets *lota* 'level place.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**lap*'i 'flat, broad,' Proto-Turkic \**jap*- 'flat, level,' Old Turkic *japur*-, Azerbaijani *japıy*. Middle Mongolian *labta*- 'to be flat, level, down,' Written Mongolian *nabta*-, Khalkha *navtgar*, Dagur *lartagar*. Proto-Tungus \**lapta*- 'flat, level,' Evenki *lapta*- ~ *napta*- 'flat,' *lāpčā* 'fish fins.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nap*- 'level, wide,' modern Korean *nap-čak* 'level, wide.'

OLD JAPANESE *nipa* 'courtyard,' modern Japanese *niwa* 'courtyard.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak -*nm*- 'lie flatly.'

- Poppe 159, IS 355, N 256

### 160. FLAT<sub>2</sub> *kap*

ALTAIC: Mongolian *kaptagai* 'skin or board,' *kapta(-sun)* 'board.'

Tungus: Evenki *kapta-ma* 'flat, broad,' Manchu *kaparabu*- 'to

tap with heels,' Oroch *kaptavi* 'board.'

AINU *kap-ke* (Patrie); *kapke* (dialect 3), *kapar* (dialects 1–8), *kapara* (dialect 9; Hattori 270: 110) 'be thin or flat'.

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *kavəṇə* 'flatness,' (*na-*)*qaw(-qin)* 'flat' (Poppe 43, 88).

# 161. FLESH *mim*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mēmso-*, \**mēms-* (W), \**mēms-o-* (GI) 'meat,' Gothic *mimz* 'meat,' Old Prussian *mensā* 'meat,' Old Church Slavic *měso* 'meat,' Albanian *mish* 'meat,' Armenian *mis* 'meat,' Sanskrit *māṃsá-* 'meat,' Tocharian B *mīsa* 'meat.'

PROTO-URALIC (Illich-Svitych) \**omśa* 'meat,' Proto-Samoyed (Illich-Svitych) \**amsa* 'meat,' Yurak *ḡamsă* 'meat,' Tavgy *ḡamsu* 'meat.'

ALTAIC: Proto-Tungus \**mim-be* 'himself/herself.'

KOREAN *mom* 'flesh, fruit, body, person' (MLC 645).

OLD JAPANESE *mi* 'body, flesh, fruit,' modern Japanese *mi* 'flesh, fruit.'

AINU *mim*; *mím* 'flesh of fish' (dialects 1–5, 9, Hattori 93: 13).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**miməḱ* 'haunch or hindquarter,' Central Alaskan Yupik *miməq* 'thigh of bird or mammal,' East Canadian Inuit *mimiq* 'thigh, ham.'

- SM 19, IS 350, N 114

# 162. FLY<sub>1</sub> (n.) *čuri*

URALIC: Saami *čuruk*, Vogul *seri-wari* 'fly-below (in meat and fish),' Kamassian *šurijar*, Motor *kuriar* (Collinder 1955: 9).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**šajri* 'louse, nit,' Proto-Turkic \**sirkä* 'nit,' Old Turkic, Azerbaijani *sirkä* 'nit,' Turkish, Turkmen *sirke* 'nit,' Tatar *sirkä* 'nit,' Chavash *šarga* 'nit.' Middle Mongolian *sirke* 'louse (of animals),' Written Mongolian *sirke* 'louse,' Khalkha *širx* 'louse,' Kalmyk *širkə* 'louse.' Proto-Tungus \**sire* 'louse, worm,' Evenki *sirikte* 'helminth,' Ulch *silma* 'louse.'

OLD JAPANESE *sira-mi* 'louse,' modern Japanese *shirami* 'louse.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *čulix* 'moth, weevil' (Bergsland), *culiq* 'mosquito, gnat,' *culigin* (plural) 'moths' (Geoghegan).

- IS 336

163. FLY<sub>2</sub> (n.) *mus*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mus-* ~ \**mǔ-* 'fly, gnat, mosquito,' Latin *musca*, Old Prussian *muso*, Latvian *muša*, Old Church Slavic *mŭšica* 'gnat, midge,' Old High German *mucka* 'gnat, midge, mosquito,' Albanian *mizë*.

?URALIC *munčə* 'ant' (Collinder 1960); not in Rédei.

OLD JAPANESE *musi* 'insect, bug, worm,' modern Japanese *mushi* 'insect, worm, caterpillar, cricket'

AINU *mose* 'nettle,' *mus* 'fly'; *mos* (dialects 1, 2, 4-7), *mus* (dialect 3), *mossi* 'fly' (dialect 8), *too-mus* 'pond-fly' (dialect 9; Hattori 152: 105).

• MR 30

 164. FLY (v.) *par*

INDO-EUROPEAN: Proto-Indo-European \**por-no* 'wing, feather,' Old Church Slavic *perq* 'to fly,' *pero* 'feather,' Avestan *parəna* 'feather, wing,' Sanskrit *par-ṇá* 'feather.'

?PROTO-URALIC \**parV* (Illich-Svitych), Ugric: Ostyak *pər* ~ *pur*.

YUKAGHIR *perie* 'feathers,' *perienze* 'feathered,' *perien* 'have wings.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'ore* 'feather, wing,' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *örbelge* 'feather,' Khalkha *örvölgö* 'feather.' Proto-Tungus \**purakī* 'wing, feather,' Evenki *hurakī* 'wing, feather,' Even *hūriqi* 'wing bone.' Cf. also Evenki *hār* 'soar.'

OLD JAPANESE *poro* 'falcon's wings, under wing feathers of a bird.'

GILYAK *parpar* 'hover, fly about.'

• IS 346, BR 19, BK 47. Cf. No. 34, BEE/FLY *per* ~ *pal*.

 165. FOG *kuri*

ALTAIC: Turkic: Middle Turkish *kyrayu* 'hoar frost,' Yakut *kyrya* 'hoar frost.'

MODERN KOREAN *hili-* 'be cloudy.'

OLD JAPANESE *kiri* fog, mist, haze,' Ryukyuan *čiri* 'fog.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *qeliqel* 'cloud.'

• SM 85

166. FOOT<sub>1</sub> *pad* ~ *pat*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pěd* ~ \**pōd*, \**ped-* (W), \**p<sup>h</sup>et'-* (GI) 'foot,' Hittite *pata-*, Latin *pēs*, Old English *fōt*, Gothic *fōtus*, Lithuanian *pādas* 'sole of foot,' Russian *pod* 'ground,' Avestan *pad*, Tocharian A *pe*.

URALIC: Ziryān *pod* 'foot, sole,' Ostyak *petta* 'sole.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**padak* (Illich-Svitych) 'foot, leg,' Proto-Turkic \**adak*, Old Turkic *atak* 'foot, leg,' Turkish, Tatar *ajak*, Yakut *ataq*, Chuvash *ora*. Middle Mongolian (*h*)*adag* 'end, lower course of a river,' Written Mongolian *aday* 'end, lower course of a river,' Khalkha *adag* 'lower course of a river.' Proto-Tungus \**pagdi(-kī)* 'sole of the foot,' Manchu *fatxa* (< *padakai*) 'paw' (Poppe 32, 110, 124), Evenki *hagdiki* 'sole of the foot.' Cf. also Proto-Tungus \**pata(ka)* 'feet pads, sole, bottom, paw,' Nanai *pata* 'paw, hoof,' Negidal *xata* 'feet pads,' Manchu *fatan* 'paw, bottom,' Orok *patta* 'butt (of a tree).'

MIDDLE KOREAN *patok* 'floor, sole of foot,' modern Korean *patak* 'bottom, ground' (MLC 703).

OLD JAPANESE *fitume* 'hoof,' modern Japanese *hizume* 'hoof.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *apt-* 'kick.'

- IS 368, MR 40, BK 44

167. FOOT<sub>2</sub> *kit*

GILYAK *nytx*.

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *yətkalɣən*, Kamchadal *qtɣaŋ* (plural *qtɣiʔn*) (Volodin), *qtxa* ~ *qtqa* (Worth).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *kita-χ*, Proto-Eskimo \**kit-miy* 'heel,' Sireniki *kitɣəx* 'heel,' Alutiiq *kitɣiq* 'heel,' Central Alaskan Yupik *kitɣik* 'heel,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *kimmik* 'heel.'

168. FREEZE *kul* ~ *kel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**gel(ə)-*, \**gel-* (W) 'cold, freeze,' Latin *gelū* 'cold, frost,' Old Norse *kala* 'get cold,' Gothic *kalds* 'cold.' Cf. also \**Kel-* 'freeze, cold,' \**gheləd* 'ice.' Such variation is common in Indo-European etymology.

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Permic (Redéi and Erdélyi) \**külmä* 'cold,' Finnish *kylmä* 'cold.'



PROTO-ALTAIC \**k̥iulē* ~ \**k̥iulē*, Proto-Turkic \**Köl-*, Tatar *küşek*, Yakut *köhüj-*. Middle Mongolian *köl-de-*, Written Mongolian *kölde-*, Khalkha *xöldö-*, Dagur *kulde*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *kāl-* 'freeze, congeal,' modern Korean *kāl-* 'to thicken, be thick.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**xil-xil* 'ice,' Chukchi *yilyil* 'block of ice, iceberg,' *yəl* 'hot.'

• IS 371, N 176, BK 287

# 169. FRIEND<sub>1</sub> *tom*

ALTAIC: Turkic: Sojon *tomāry* 'make peace' (borrowing from Kalmyk). Mongolian: Kalmyk *toma-yara* 'come to an agreement,' *toma-yan* 'reliable, trustworthy.'

OLD JAPANESE *tomo* 'friend, companion,' modern Japanese *tomo-ni* 'along with,' *tomodati* (source of the plural suffix *-domo*).

AINU *tum-ta* 'in, among' (*-ta* [locative]).

GILYAK *tom-sk* 'along with,' *tum* 'be near speaker.' *-sk* ~ *-ks* is a collective suffix (Panfilov 1962-65, I: 102-3).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *tumyeu* 'become friendly' (Bogoras 1922), *tumyin*, Koryak *tumyætum*, Aliutor *tumy*, Kamchadal *sella-tumx* 'brother in relation to brother, sister in relation to sister,' *tmalk* 'near,' Northeastern Kamchadal *čix-tumx* 'sister' (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Yupik: Kuskokwim *tumaq* 'together with, jointly' (Hinz 1944), Inuit (Bering) *tuma* 'accompanied by' (Menovshchikov 1980: 63).

# 170. FRIEND<sub>2</sub> *ila*

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *-alā* 'near,' Kolyma *-al'* 'near.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ēIV* 'peace, relatives,' Turkic: Turkish *ile* 'with,' Yakut *il* 'friendship.' Mongolian *el* 'peace, harmony, ally.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ila-χ* 'part (of), relative, kinsman, friend,' *ilali-* 'make friends,' Proto-Eskimo \**ila(-)* 'part; add,' Sireniki, Naukan *ila* 'friend,' Alutiiq *ila* 'part, relative,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ila* 'part (of), relative, associate,' North Alaskan Inuit *il'a* 'part (of), relative, companion,' Greenlandic *ila* 'part (of), relative, companion,' \**ilali(C)uk-* 'make or be friends,' Central

Siberian Yupik *ilaliiḱ*- 'make friends.'

### 171. FRONT *eti*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*eti* 'above, beyond, further, also,' Gaulish *eti* 'also, further,' Latin *et* 'and also,' Old High German *it(a)*, Phrygian *eti*- 'again,' Sanskrit *āti* 'over, towards.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*eḏe* 'space in front, front one,' Finnish *esi* 'front,' Estonian *esi* 'place or time before,' Ostyak *ilə* 'forward,' Vogul *il* 'forward,' Hungarian *elő* 'front.'

ALTAIC: Mongolian: Baoan *ete* 'formerly.' Tungus: Even *iti* 'face.'

GILYAK *yty* 'forward.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *əttʔəjol* 'forward, formerly, earlier,' *ʔəttʔət-lan* 'the former.'

### 172. FULL *pal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*pel-*, *\*pelə-* (W), *\*p<sup>h</sup>elH-* (GI) 'to fill; much, plenitude,' Sanskrit *purú* 'much,' Greek *polús* 'much,' Gothic *filu* 'much, very.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*paljə* 'thick, much,' Finnish *paljo* 'much,' Cheremis *pülä* 'rather a lot,' Vogul *pāl* 'thick,' Yurak *palʔ* 'thick,' Enets *fod'e-ma* 'thick.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *pojuoŋ* 'many.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p<sup>h</sup>ulE* 'surplus; to be left,' Proto-Turkic *\*üle-* 'surplus.' Proto-Mongolian *\*hüle* 'surplus,' Mongolian *ülegü* ~ *ilegü* 'excessive, additional, excellent.' Proto-Tungus *\*pule-* 'surplus,' Manchu *fulu* 'excess,' Gold *pulo* 'excess' (Poppe 111).

MIDDLE KOREAN *pulo-* 'be full, inflated,' modern Korean *pili-* 'stomach is full' (MLC 813).

OLD JAPANESE *abur-u* 'be in excess, overflow,' modern Japanese *afure-ru* 'be in excess, overflow.'

GILYAK *pil-* 'be large.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *plaχ* (< *pəl[-laχ]*) 'large' (Volodin).

- SM 233, IS 348, BK 54

### 173. GALL *pis*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*bis-(t)lis*, Latin *bīlis*, Welsh *bust*.

PROTO-URALIC \**piša* 'gall, green, yellow,' Mordvin *piža* 'green,'  
Yurak *pad'e*, Enets *fóde?*, Selkup *pătə*, Kamassian *pada*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**busi* 'kidney,' Proto-Tungus \**bosokto* 'kidney,' Nainai, Ulch, Orok *bosoqto* 'kidney,' Manchu *bosxo* 'kidney,' Negidal *boxokto* 'kidney.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *psilkəi* 'liver,' *psi-* 'bitter.'

?OLD JAPANESE *pisipo* 'salted meat or fish.'

AINU *pise* 'bladder.'

• MR 4

174. GIVE<sub>1</sub> *to*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**dō-* ~ \**də-*, with a number of common root determinatives, especially \**-n-* and \**-r-*, Hittite *dā-* 'take,' Greek *dōr-on* 'present,' *didō-mi* 'I give,' Sanskrit *dādā-mi* 'I give,' Old Church Slavic *danŭ* 'fee, donation,' *darŭ* 'gift,' Russian *dadi-m* 'we give,' Latin *dō* 'I give,' *dedī* 'I gave,' *dōnum* 'gift.'

ETRUSCAN *tur*.

PROTO-URALIC \**toye-* 'give, bring, fetch,' Finnish *tuo* 'fetch, bring,' Estonian *too-* 'fetch, bring,' Saami *duokə-* 'sell,' Mordvin *tuje-* 'bring, fetch,' Ostyak *tu-* 'fetch, bring,' Vogul *tōl-* 'fetch, bring,' ?Hungarian *toj-* 'lay eggs,' Proto-Samoyed \**tə-* ~ \**tə-tā-*, Yurak (Tundra) *taš* 'give, bring,' Enets *ta-* 'bring, fetch,' Tavgy *tətud'a* 'give, bring,' Selkup *tattiqo* 'give, bring.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra, Kolyma *tadi-* 'give, sell.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'ebV* 'put,' Middle Mongolian *te'e* 'transport, load (on a carriage),' Written Mongolian *tegege-* 'transport,' Khalkha, Kalmyk, Dagur, Monguor *tē-* 'transport.' Proto-Tungus \**teb-* 'put, place,' Manchu *tebu* 'put,' Negidal *tew(u)-* 'put,' Evenki, Even *tew-* 'put,' Nainai, Orok *teu-* 'put.'

KOREAN *tuli-ta* 'presents, gives to superior' (MLC 528). Cf. also Middle Korean *tu-* 'put, place.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *ti* 'bring, take' (Worth), *te(-ka-s)* 'bring in' (Volodin), Palana Koryak *tet-ək* (Zhukova 1980: 239), Aliutor *tatak* 'arrive, bring.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**tunə-*, Sirenik, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *tunə-*, North Alaskan Inuit *tuni-* 'sell, be sold,'

Western Canadian Inuit *tuni-* 'give, sell,' Greenlandic *tuni-* 'give something to, sell.'

• IS 338, BK 121. Note the widespread reduplicated form (see Volume 1: 236–37) and the extensions in *-n* (Latin *dōnum* 'gift,' Old Church Slavonic *danŭ* 'fee, donation') and *-r* (Greek *dōron* 'gift,' Old Church Slavonic *darŭ* 'gift,' Etruscan *tur*).

### 175. GIVE<sub>2</sub> *ake*

YUKAGHIR *kī* ~ *kei*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ak*'o ~ \**ako* 'trade,' Proto-Turkic \**ok* 'share (of inheritance), pledge,' Old Turkic *aky* 'generous,' Baraba *ayū* 'generous' (Räsänen 13). Middle Mongolian (*h*)*ag-su-* 'borrowing or lending money at interest, loan,' Written Mongolian *aysun* 'loan,' Khalkha *agsan* 'loan.'

OLD JAPANESE *akinapu* 'deal, exchange, sell,' modern Japanese *ak-inai* 'trade, business.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *aki-* 'pay, buy,' *akiχ* 'payment,' Proto-Eskimo \**aki*(-) '(thing) opposite, answer,' Sirenik *akisax* 'trade,' Central Alaskan Yupik *aki* 'value, price,' Naukan *aki* 'value, price, something to exchange,' Greenlandic *aki* 'price, cost.'

### 176. GNAT *nem*

PROTO-URALIC \**nemə* 'gnat, midge,' Udmurt *nīmĭ*, Komi-Zyrian *nom*, Yurak *nīmeLu* 'midge,' Selkup *njmarä* 'midge.'

?ALTAIC: Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *newne* 'lady bug,' Khalkha *nūne* 'lady bug.'

MODERN JAPANESE *nomi* 'flea.'

GILYAK *nemx* 'gnat, mosquito.'

### 177. GO<sub>1</sub> *i* ~ *ya*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ei-* ~ \**i-*, Hittite *iyanzi* 'they go,' *it* 'go!,' Latin *ēo* 'I go,' Gothic *iddja* 'went,' Old Prussian *ēit* 'goes,' Lithuanian *eimi* 'I go,' Latvian *eīmu* 'I go,' Old Church Slavonic *iti* 'go,' Sanskrit *yā(-ti)* ~ *é(-ti)* 'goes,' Tocharian A, B *i*. Cf. also \**h<sub>1</sub>iter-* (MA) 'a going,' Hittite *itar* 'a going,' Latin *iter* 'a going, walk, way,' Tocharian A *ytār* 'road, way.' "Practically universal

in Indo-European and old. This appears to have been the least marked verb of motion in Proto-Indo-European" (Mallory and Adams 1997: 228).

URALIC: Ugric: Vogul *jö*, Ostyak *ji* ~ *je*, Hungarian *jöv-*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**āja* 'go, walk,' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Kalmyk, Dagur *ajan* 'travel, journey.' Proto-Tungus \**āj-* 'run quickly,' Manchu *aja-* 'run quickly,' Nanai *āi-* 'step (on sand, snow),' Even *ajij* 'quick,' Orok *aja-munžij* 'quick.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**ī-re* 'come, enter,' Proto-Turkic \**Er-* 'reach,' Old Turkic *är-* 'reach,' Turkish *är-* ~ *ir-* 'reach,' Turkmen *ēr-* 'reach.' Middle Mongolian *jire* 'come,' Written Mongolian, Dagur, Khalkha *ire-* 'come,' Kalmyk *ir-* 'come.' Proto-Tungus \**ī-* 'enter,' Manchu *ji-be-* 'enter,' Negidal, Nanai, Ulch, Orok, Even, Evenki *ī-* 'enter,' Ju-chen *i-re-* 'enter.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ilī-* 'reach,' modern Korean *ilī-da* 'reach.'

OLD JAPANESE *ayum-* 'walk,' modern Japanese *ayum-* 'walk.' Cf. also Old Japanese *ita-r-* 'reach,' modern Japanese *itar-u* 'reach' and Old Japanese *ir-* 'enter.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Central Alaskan Yupik *ayay-* 'leave, go away, depart' (Jacobson 1984), Inuit (Labrador) *aivuuq* 'goes, goes away.' Cf. also Proto-Eskimo \**ayu-* 'go ahead or further,' Sirenik *ayə-* 'go far off,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ayu-* 'progress, go further,' North Alaskan Inuit *ayu-* 'go ahead,' Eastern Canadian Inuit *ayu-* 'run away.'

• IS 357, N 130, MR 57, BK 442

## 178. GO<sub>2</sub> *al*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**al-* 'wander aimlessly, be lost,' Latin *ambulō* 'I take a walk,' Latvian *aluôt(iēs)* 'go astray,' Tocharian A, B *āl* 'keep off,' Greek *aláomai* 'I wander about.'

URALIC: Samoyed: Selkup *al* 'to step.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**alak'u* 'to walk, step,' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *alqu-* 'to step,' Khalkha *alxa-* 'to step,' Dagur *alku-* ~ *alxu-* 'to step.'

OLD JAPANESE *aruk-* 'walk,' modern Japanese *aruku* 'walk.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *el* 'go.'

179. GO UP *aki*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ġāk* 'V ~ \**ġāg* 'V 'to rise,' Proto-Turkic \**iāg*- 'rise, get up,' Old Turkic, Turkish *aγ*- 'rise.'

OLD JAPANESE *aga*- 'raise,' modern Japanese *age* 'raise,' Ryukyuan *agi-yung* 'raise.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**akkiḱ*- 'lift up,' Central Siberian Yupik *akiḱ*- 'support, prop up,' Central Alaskan Yupik *akiḱ*- 'hold up, lift,' North Alaskan Inuit *akkiq*- 'catch someone or something from falling,' Greenlandic *akkiḱ*- 'lift (from below).'

180. GOOD<sub>1</sub> *asu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*(e)*su* ~ \**u̯ěsu*-, \**wesu*-(GI), Hittite *assu*-, *assiya*- 'be favorable, good, be dear,' Luwian *wāsu*-, Avestan *vohu*, Sanskrit *vāsu* 'good, excellent,' Germanic *Wisi* ~ *Wesi* 'the noble people (earliest name of the Goths).'

ALTAIC: Turkic: Old Turkic *asyg*- 'advantage, gain' (Räsänen 1969: 29). Mongolian: Kalmyk *asiḡ* 'gain, use.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik \**asiḱ*- 'be good,' Alutiiq *asiḱ*- 'be good,' Central Alaskan Yupik *asiḱ*- 'be good,' *asqiy*- 'be right, satisfactory,' *aspiak*- 'be excellent.'

181. GOOD<sub>2</sub> *aya*

PROTO-URALIC \**ojwa* 'head, leader,' Finnish *oiva* 'very good,' Saami *oaive* 'head,' Cheremis *wuj* 'head,' Yurak *ḡāewa* 'head,' Enets *ewa* 'head.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *ayā*- 'be happy.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**aj*V 'good, fitting,' Proto-Turkic \**āja*- 'to honor; very, strongly,' Old Turkic *aja* 'esteem,' Turkish *iji* 'good,' Tatar, Turkmen *aja* 'look after.' Middle Mongolian (*h*)*aja* 'favorable circumstances,' Written Mongolian, Khalkha *aja* 'favorable circumstances.' Proto-Tungus \**aja*- 'good, handsome, beautiful,' Negidal *aja*, Manchu *aj-lunḡa* 'handsome,' Nanai *ai* ~ *ajā*, 'good,' Ulch *aja*.

KOREAN *ajappu* 'be good' (Poppe 1960), not found in MLC.

OLD JAPANESE *yo-si* ~ *ye*-, modern Japanese *ii*.

182. GOOSE *ka(n)s*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ġhan-s-*, \**ġhans-* (W) 'goose,' Old Irish *ġēis* 'swan,' Latin *ānser*, Old Norse *ġās*, Old High German *ġans*, Old English *ġōs*, Russian *ġusĭ*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ġaso* ~ \**ġasi* 'crane, aquatic bird,' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *ġeske* 'fish eagle,' Kalmyk *ġeskə* 'fish eagle.' Proto-Tungus \**ġasa* 'crane, bird, swan, duck,' Negidal *ġasa* 'swan,' Manchu *ġasxa* 'bird,' Nanai, Ulch, Orok *ġasa* 'duck,' Evenki *ġasa* 'crane.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *qsas* ~ *qsias* (Radliński).

183. GRANDMOTHER *ana*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**an-*, \**Han-* (GI), \**h<sub>2</sub>en-* (MA) 'grandmother, father's mother, mother, old woman,' Hittite *annas* 'mother,' *ġannas* 'grandmother,' Lycian *xāna* 'grandmother,' Armenian *han* 'grandmother,' Old High German *ana* 'grandmother,' Old Prussian *ane* 'female ancestor.'

PROTO-URALIC \**ańa* 'wife of an older relative,' Saami *vuəńńe* 'wife of an older brother,' Komi-Zyrian *ġńe* 'sister-in-law,' *uńe* 'aunt,' Ostyak *āńəkĭ* 'older brother's wife,' Vogul *āńĭ* 'wife of father's brother,' Hungarian *āńgy* '(older) brother's wife,' Yurak *ńeje* 'mother's younger sister,' Selkup *ońo* 'older brother's wife.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**eńa* 'mother, elder sister,' Proto-Turkic \**ana* ~ \**eńe* 'mother,' Old Turkic, Turkish *ana* 'mother,' Turkmen *ene* 'mother,' Chuvash *ańne* 'mother,' Yakuk *ije* 'mother.' Proto-Tungus \**eńi-* 'mother, female,' Evenki, Even, Nanai *eńin* 'mother,' Orok *enin* 'mother,' Solon *enē* 'mother,' Negidal *enen* 'female fish' (Tsintsius II: 456).

MIDDLE KOREAN *əńi* 'mother,' modern Korean *əi* 'a mother animal, mother and daughter (son, daughter-in-law), parents (archaic)' (MLC 1134).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ane* 'elder sister.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**a(a)na* 'grandmother, mother,' Sir-enik *nana* 'mother,' Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *aana* 'mother,' North Alaskan Inuit *aana* 'grandmother,' Greenlandic *aanak* 'grandmother.'

184. GRASS<sub>1</sub> *man*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**mińu* 'a kind of grass,' Proto-Turkic \**bıńan* 'a kind of grass,' Turkish *bojan*, Azerbaijani *bijan*, Turkmen *bujan*, Chuvash *məjan*.

?MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *minari* 'celery.'

AINU *mun* 'grass, weeds'; *mun* 'vegetable' (dialect 1, Hattori 93: 18) and with the meaning 'grass' in compounds: *mun-tum* (dialect 1), *mun-sar* (dialect 3), *mun-toy* (dialect 5), *mun-suka* (dialect 9).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**manəʁ* 'tussock of grass,' Central Alaskan Yupik *manəq* 'tussock,' Greenlandic *maniq* 'moss for kindling a fire.'

185. GRASS<sub>2</sub> *pak*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**pjoka* 'a kind of weed,' Proto-Turkic \**bakır* 'cockle,' Chuvash *poxra* 'cockle,' Tuvian *p'ak* 'burdock.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *agi* 'wormwood,' Khalkha *ag* 'wormwood.' Proto-Tungus \**poka* 'henbane, fern, dry grass for fire,' Manchu *fuqtala* 'fern,' *fuksen* 'dry grass for fire,' Nanai *poqaqă* 'henbane,' Ulch *poqo* 'henbane.'

?MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *pha* 'onion.'

PROTO-JAPANESE (Starostin) \**pakua-* 'a kind of weed,' modern Japanese *hakobe* 'weed.'

GILYAK *vax* 'moss.'

AINU *ipui* 'grass,' *epui* 'flower' (*Moshiogusa*); *epui* 'bud.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**əvəy*, Sirenik *əvəx*, Alutiiq *wək*, Greenlandic *ivik*.

186. GRIND *meli*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mel-* ~ \**mlēi-* ~ \**mlī-*, \**melə-* (W) 'grind, soften' (variant of *mlēy*), Hittite *mall(a)-*, Tocharian A *malyw-* 'crush, squeeze,' Tocharian B *mely-* 'crush, squeeze,' Welsh *malu*, Latin *molō* 'I grind,' Gothic *malan*, Old Norse *mala*, Old High German *malan*, Lithuanian *malù*, Old Church Slavic *meljō*, Armenian *malem* 'crush.'

PROTO-URALIC \**molə* 'piece, fragment, crumble, break in pieces,' \**mēlə* 'crumble' (Collinder 1955), \**mōlə* 'crumb,' Saami *moallo*



‘crumb,’ Proto-Samoyed *\*məlɜ* ‘break,’ Yurak *mal’ā* ‘crumble.’

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*mōli* ‘cut into pieces,’ Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *mōli* ‘cut (boughs),’ Khalkha *mölö* ‘cut,’ Kalmyk *möl*- ‘cut.’ Proto-Tungus *\*m[o]l*- ‘cut in pieces, into small pieces, wood cuttings, break in pieces,’ Evenki *meleye*- ‘cut (in pieces),’ Even *melles* ‘into small pieces,’ Nanai *molžǝ* ‘break in pieces.’

KOREAN *mili-ta* ‘be soft.’

OLD JAPANESE *moro-si* ‘brittle, fragile.’

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *male*- ‘wipe off, erase,’ *mlä* ~ *mčä* ‘break,’

Koryak *mle*- ‘break, break up’ (Korsakov).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Central Alaskan Yupik *miili*- ‘grind.’

• SM 207, IS 359, N 302, BK 518. There is also a root in *r* found in Indo-European, *\*mer-* ~ *\*merə-* ‘rub,’ with which one might compare Proto-Uralic *\*mura* ~ *\*murɜ* ‘piece, to break up, pulverize’ and Proto-Samoyed *\*mərə-* ‘break, break up.’

## 187. GUARD (v.) *pak*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*pō(i)*, *\*pā-* (W), *\*p<sup>h</sup>aH-* ~ *p<sup>h</sup>oH(i)-* (GI) ‘guard, protect, watch (after cattle),’ Hittite *pah(has)s-* ‘protect,’ Tocharian B *pāsk-* ‘guard, protect,’ Latin *pāscō* ‘I feed, lead to pasture,’ Old Church Slavic *pasq* ‘protect, guard.’

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*baka* ‘look, watch,’ Proto-Turkic *\*bak-* ‘watch,’ Turkish, Tatar, Turkmen *bak* ‘watch,’ Azerbaijani *bax-* ‘watch,’ Chuvash *pəx-* ‘watch.’

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *po-* ‘see.’

OLD JAPANESE *pakar-* ‘plan, decide, measure,’ modern Japanese *hakar-* ‘plan.’

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*payi-* ‘stay at home and look after the house,’ Sirenik *payiti* ‘nurse (a child),’ Central Siberian Yupik *payi-* ‘stay behind (and watch over things),’ Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *pai* ‘stay behind (and watch over baby),’ North Alaskan Inuit *payi-* ‘stay at home,’ Greenlandic *pai-* ‘be alone in the house.’

• IS 354, N 373, BK 58

## 188. GUTS *tul* ~ *sul*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*śola* ‘intestine,’ Finnish *suoli* ‘intes-

tine,' Estonian *sool* 'intestine,' Saami *čoalle* 'intestine,' Mordvin *śula* 'intestine,' Cheremis *šolo* 'intestine,' Udmurt *śul* 'rectum,' Ostyak *sol* 'intestine.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *t'ul* 'meat,' Kolyma *čul* 'meat.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sjölo* 'meat, muscle, intestine,' Proto-Turkic \**solak* 'spleen, gills,' Old Turkic *solaq* 'spleen,' Chuvash *sola* 'spleen, gills.' Proto-Tungus \**silu-kta* 'intestine,' Negidal *śilta* 'intestine,' Orok *śilu-qta* 'intestine,' Evenki *silu-kta* 'intestine.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *sāl* 'meat,' modern Korean *sal* 'flesh' (MCL 895).

GILYAK: Amur *t'us* 'meat,' East Sakhalin *t'uř* 'meat,' West Sakhalin *talk* 'meat.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *tyrgytyr* 'soft meat,' -*tol* 'meat (of a specified animal),' Palana Koryak *t?ol* 'piece of meat,' Kamchadal *txaltxal* 'meat' (Worth).

• IS 344

#### 189. HAIR/HEAD *mel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mel* 'wool, woolen clothing' (only in Greek and Baltic).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**meľa* 'head,' Proto-Turkic \**baľč* 'head,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Tatar, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *baş* 'head,' Yakut *bas* 'head,' Chuvash *puś* 'head.' Middle Mongolian *mal-ža-* 'bald,' Written Mongolian *malžar* 'bald,' Khalkha *malžan* 'bald,' Dagur *malžin* 'bald.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *məli* 'head, top, hair' (MLC 608).

AINU *moru* 'hair on the temples.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *imli-χ* 'hair of head,' Proto-Eskimo \**məlqux* 'body hair, fur, feather,' Sirenik *məłqəχ* 'fur,' Naukan *məłquq* 'fur, feather,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *məłquq* 'feather, human body hair, animal fur,' North Alaskan Inuit *mitquq* 'body hair, feather, fur,' Greenlandic *miqquq* 'feather, body hair, fur.'

#### 190. HALF *pal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*(s)p(h)el- 'split, split off,' Albanian *palë* 'side, part, pair,' Old Church Slavic *polŭ* 'side, half,' Russian *pol* 'half,' Old Irish *dīabul* 'double.'

PROTO-URALIC \**pälä* 'half, side,' Finnish *pieli* 'corner of the mouth,' Saami *pällē* 'side, half,' Mordvin *peľ* 'side,' *peľe* 'half,' Cheremis *pel-*, Udmurt *pal* 'side, half,' Komi-Zyrian *peľ* 'side, one of a pair,' Ostyak *peľək* 'half, side,' Vogul *pāl* 'half, side,' Hungarian *fél* 'half, (one) side (of two),' Proto-Samoyed \**pelä* 'half,' Yurak *peľe*, Enets *ferie*, Selkup *peľe*, Kamassian *pjeel* 'half, side.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**pali* 'to be separated, divided,' Proto-Turkic \**beldir* 'crossroads, separation of two roads or rivers,' Old Turkic *beltir* 'separation of roads,' Yakut *bilir* 'separation of roads.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha *belčir* 'crossroad, joint of two rivers,' Kalmyk *belčr* 'crossroad.' Proto-Tungus \**pālan* 'bifurcation, fork,' Negidal, Ulch *xalan* 'bifurcation,' Nanai *pālā* 'bifurcation,' Evenki *hālān* 'bifurcation.'

KOREAN *polim* 'half-month, 15th day of lunar month' (MLC 790).

AINU *pere* 'break or split in two pieces' (dialects 1–7, Hattori 136: 46).

- IS 356, BR 18

## 191. HAMMER (v.) *kau*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kǎu-* ~ \**kəu-*, \**kau-* (W), \**k<sup>h</sup>aHu-* (GI) 'hew, strike,' Old High German *houwan* 'hew,' Lithuanian *káuja* 'strike, forge,' Latvian *kaût* 'strike, forge,' Old Church Slavik *kovq* 'forge,' Tocharian B *kau-* 'strike down, kill, destroy.'

?YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *kigi*.

AINU *kaukau* 'hail (n.);' *kaukau* 'hail (n.)' (dialects 1–2 and 5–6, Hattori 228: 43).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**kaḍuy-* 'strike (with an instrument),' Naukan, Central Siberian Yupik *kaaw-* 'strike with a hammer,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kauy-* 'strike with an object,' North Alaskan Inuit *kauk-* 'hammer (v.),' Greenlandic *kaat-* (< *kau(t)-*).

## 192. HAND<sub>1</sub> *kati*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**käte*, Finnish, Estonian *käsi*, Saami, Cheremis *kit*, Mordvin *ked'*, Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *ki*, Ostyak *köt* ~ *ket*, Vogul *kāt*, Hungarian *kéz*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**gač'i* 'branch, bough,' Middle Mongolian *gač-*

'bough, spruce,' Written Mongolian *yačura* 'bough,' Khalkha *gačur*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *kači* 'branch,' modern Korean *kaži* 'branch, bough' (MLC 26).

MODERN JAPANESE *kadi* 'rudder.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *xk'ič*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *qisiq* 'hollow of the hand.'

- SM 22, IS 362, N 80, MR 7, BK 226

### 193. HAND<sub>2</sub> *ute*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*utā*, Tavgy *jutū*, Enets *úda*, Selkup *utj*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*udV* 'arm, thigh,' ?Proto-Turkic *\*ud-luk* 'thigh,'

Old Turkic *uđluq* 'thigh,' Turkish *ujluk* 'thigh,' Turkmen *ujluq* 'thigh,' Yakut *ulluk* 'thigh.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ude* 'arm.'

### 194. HAND/GIVE/MEASURE *ma-n ~ ma-k ~ ma-r*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*mǝ-r ~ \*mǝ-nǝs*, *\*me- ~ \*me-te-* 'to measure,' *\*med* 'measure,' *\*mHr-/n-(t<sup>h</sup>)-* (GI) 'hand,' Hittite *māniyahh-* 'hand over,' Greek *márē* 'hand,' Albanian *marr* 'take, receive,' *mat-* 'to measure,' Latin *manus* 'hand,' Sanskrit *mā-ti* 'he/she measures,' *maghá-* 'gift,' Avestan *mā-* 'measure,' *maga-* 'gift,' Gothic *mēl* 'time,' *mit-an* 'to measure,' Lithuanian *mēt-as* 'year, time, measure,' Old Icelandic *met* 'weight.' That the Proto-Indo-European form is not an *r/n*-stem is shown by both internal and external evidence.

PROTO-URALIC *\*miye-* 'give, sell,' Finnish *myy-* 'sell,' Estonian *müü-* 'sell,' Saami *mikke* 'sell,' Mordvin *mije-* 'sell,' Ostyak *mij* 'give,' Vogul *mäj-* 'give,' Yurak *mana* 'finger,' *mi-* 'give, sell,' Enets *miʔe-* 'give,' Kamassian *mj-* 'give'; Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*merǝ-* 'measure (v.),' Udmurt *mertal-* 'measure (v.),' Komi-Zyrian *murtal-* 'measure (v.),' Hungarian *mér-* 'measure (v.).'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *min-* 'take.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*mañe* 'paw, thigh,' Proto-Turkic *\*bañ-* 'sole (of foot),' Turkmen *majtiq* 'lame.' Proto-Tungus *\*maña* 'paw (of an animal),' *\*mana* 'paw,' Negidal, Ulch, Evenki *maña* 'paw,' Nanai *māja* 'paw,' Even *māna* 'paw.' Cf. also such Tungus forms

as Udihe, Ulch, Oroch, Even *ma* 'here, take it!' Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*mjaľa* 'measure (n. and v.).' Proto-Tungus *\*miali-* 'measure (n. and v.),' Manchu *mali-* 'to measure,' *maliŋ* 'measure (n.),' Ju-chen *mia-liŋ-ha* 'measure.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *mal* 'measure,' modern Korean *mal* 'a measure of about 18 liters' (MLC 578), *mān* 'amount, measure' (Ramstedt 1949).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *masu* 'a measure, container for measuring grain.'

AINU *amoini* 'forearm'; *amunin* 'forearm' (dialects 2–4, Hattori 11: 85), *amunnin* 'forearm' (dialect 1), *imeka* ~ *omeka* 'gift, present' (dialect 1, Hattori 80: 4).

GILYAK *imy-* ~ *imy-* 'give' (*i-* is an incorporated third-person object), *man* 'measure by handspans,' *tuń-miń* 'finger,' *-ma* (numeral classifier for spans), Sakhalin *mel-* 'upper arm.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *mangətkən* 'finger,' Aliutor *məny-* 'hand,' Koryak *mənəqal* 'hand.'

• SM 138, MR 26, BK 408, 515. As seen in Table 1 in Chapter 1, the Amerind etymology for 'hand, give, take' is remarkably similar in both form and meaning to the Eurasiatic etymology given here (see Greenberg 1987: 58). This is but one of the indications that Amerind is closest genetically to Eurasiatic.

## 195. HANG<sub>1</sub> *kar*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ker-* ~ *\*kōr-* (tr. and intr.), Latvian *karti*, Greek *krema-mai* 'I hang' (only found in Baltic and Greek).

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*g̊ari* 'stretch, spread,' Proto-Turkic *\*ger-* 'to hang, spread out,' Old Turkic *ker-*, Turkish *ger-*, Turkmen *gär-*, Chuvash *kar-*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *kəl-thi* 'hang on,' modern Korean *kəlli-ta* 'is hung,' *kəl-da* 'hangs, hooks' (MLC 97).

OLD JAPANESE *kakar-u* 'something hangs (from),' *kak-u* 'hang something,' modern Japanese *ake-ru* 'hang something.'

GILYAK *eyro(-d')* (basic form *kr'o*).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *qli* 'dangle' (Worth).

• SM 98

196.  $HANG_2$  *tol*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**tel*(ə)- ~ \**tlēi*- ~ \**tlā*-, \**t<sup>h</sup>el*- (GI) 'lift, carry, weigh, endure,' Sanskrit *tolayati* 'lifts up, weighs,' Latin *tollō* 'I lift,' Tocharian A, B *tāl*- 'raise, keep raised.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t<sup>h</sup>jālo* 'hang, belt,' Middle Mongolian *teleji* 'belt for trousers,' Written Mongolian *telei* 'belt,' Khalkha *telē* 'belt.' Proto-Tungus \**tōli* 'belt,' Manchu *toli* 'belt,' Evenki *tōl* 'belt.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tāl* 'hang, fasten,' modern Korean *tal* 'hang (intr.)' (MLC 403).

OLD JAPANESE *tar-u*, modern Japanese *tareru*. Cf. also Old Japanese, modern Japanese *tur-u* 'fish, hang a line for catching fish,' *turi-bashi* 'suspension bridge.'

AINU *tara* 'an appendage, dangle from, sling for carrying bundles.'

• SM 97

197.  $HARD_1$  *tik*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**tig*(V)*rá* 'firm, strong,' Proto-Turkic \**Tigra* ~ \**Tigir* 'firm, tough, compact,' Old Turkic *tıyraq* 'firm,' Chuvash *təvər* 'firm, compact,' Yakut *tijis* 'firm, compact.' Middle Mongolian *čiyirag* 'firm, tough,' Written Mongolian *čigiray* 'firm,' Khalkha, Kalmyk *čireg* 'firm,' Dagur *čira* 'firm,' Monguor *čirag* 'firm.' Proto-Tungus \**diktu* 'firm, tough,' Negidal, Ulch *diktu* 'firm,' Manchu *žuktu* 'firm,' Nanai *žiktu* 'firm,' Orok *žiktu* 'firm.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tilk*- 'tough, firm,' modern Korean *čilgi*- 'firm.'

OLD JAPANESE *tikara* 'force, strength,' modern Japanese *chikara* 'strength.' Cf. also modern Japanese *takumasi* 'stout, sturdy, brawny, resolute.'

AINU *tak* ~ *taktak* 'hard, a hard lump, clod.'

GILYAK *teka*(-d') 'be strong.'

CHUKOTIAN: Eastern Kamchadal *dakulk* 'strongly' (Radliński).

PROTO-ESKIMO-ALEUT \**t(i)γə* 'be hard, stiff, tough,' Eastern Aleut *txa*- 'be tight (rope),' Proto-Eskimo \**təγəγ*- 'be hard or stiff,' Sirenik *təγəkəvaoax* 'hard, resilient, unbending,' Alutiiq *təxə*- 'be stiff, tough,' Central Alaskan Yupik *təxə*- 'be hard, tough,' North Alaskan Inuit *tiyyaq*- 'be stiff,' Greenlandic *tiij*- 'stiffen.'

198. HARD<sub>2</sub> *kat*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'et'o*, Proto-Turkic \**Kat-*, Old Turkic *qat*, Turkish *kat*, Turkmen *gat*, Chuvash *xidə*, Yakut *kit*. Middle Mongolian *qata'u*, Written Mongolian *qata-*, Khalkha *xat(u)-*, Dagur *katən*, Monguor *xadoŋ*. Proto-Tungus \*(*x*)*etu-* 'hard, strong,' Manchu *etu-xun*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *kut-*, modern Korean *kut-ta* 'become hard' (MLC 216).

OLD JAPANESE *kata-* 'hard (to the touch)' (Murayama 1966, no. 27), modern Japanese *kata-i*.

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**kətA-* 'hard, strong, straight,' Chukchi *kət-*, Aliutor *katyu* 'strong,' Koryak (*nə*)*ktə(-qen)*, Kamchadal *kt(-la-χ)* 'strong,' Southern Kamchadal *kita* (Radliński).

• SM 99

199. HARD<sub>3</sub> *kem*

PROTO-URALIC \**kämä* 'hard, solid, firm,' Finnish *kämä* 'strong,' Mordvin *keme* 'hard,' Hungarian *kemény* 'hard,' Selkup *koom* 'hard.'

YUKAGHIR *kim* 'hard, firm,' Kolyma *kimdeš* 'remain secure' (Angere).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'jome* 'marrow,' Proto-Turkic \**kEmük* 'bone,' Old Turkic *kemük* 'bone,' Turkish *kemik* 'bone,' Tatar *kimek* 'bone.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *kemi* 'bone with marrow, marrow,' Khalkha *xim* 'bone,' Kalmyk *kemə* 'bone.' Proto-Tungus \**xumā-n* 'metatarsus, marrow,' Orok *xuma(n)* 'marrow,' *xūmnū* 'metatarsus,' Ulch *xoma(n)* 'marrow,' Manchu *umgan* 'marrow,' *umuxun* 'metatarsus,' Evenki *umān* 'marrow.'

KOREAN *him* 'strength' (MLC 1901).

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**qəməla-qəməla* 'marrow,' Chukchi *qəməl* 'marrow,' Koryak *xəmla* 'bone, marrow,' Kamchadal *qamha* 'marrow, bones' (Worth).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**akmaa*q 'flint,' North Alaskan Inuit *akmaa*q ~ *aymaa*q 'flint,' Greenlandic *ammaa*q 'flint.'

• IS 368

200. HEAD<sub>1</sub> *pek*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'ek* 'V ~ \**pek* 'V 'head, brain,' Middle Mongolian *xeki*, Written Mongolian *ekin*, Khalkha *ex* 'front,' Kalmyk *ekn* 'front,' Dagur *xeki* 'front,' Monguor *xəgi*. Proto-Tungus \**peki* 'brain,' Manchu *fexi*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *tjəŋ-paki* 'top of the head.'

AINU *pake* ~ *pa*; *pake* (dialects 1, 2, 4–9, Hattori 2: 1); *pa* (Dobrotvorskij).

- Poppe 1960: 56.

201. HEAD<sub>2</sub> *kabel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ghebh-el-* ~ \**ghebh-lo-* 'head, summit,' Old High German *gibil* 'gable,' *gebal* 'skull, gable,' Greek *kephalé* 'head, top,' Gothic *gibla* 'gable,' Tocharian A *špāl*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kjam(b)a* 'top of head, top,' Proto-Turkic \**k(i)a-mak* ~ \**k(i)apak* 'forehead, front part,' Azerbaijani *gabag* 'forehead,' Yakut *qabayal* 'forehead.' Proto-Tungus \**kiama* ~ \**kiapa* 'temple, face,' Nanai *qāf* 'temple,' Oroch *qêmi* 'temple,' Evenki *kêwa* 'face.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *kama* 'crown of head.'

OLD JAPANESE *kabu(ri)* 'head,' modern Japanese *kaburi* 'head.'

GILYAK *kimlîx* 'fish head' (probably a borrowing from Kamchadal).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *xewlič* 'fish head,' Northern Kamchadal *xabel* (Krasheninnikov).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *kamy-iχ* (< \**kavəy*), Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**kavžaq* ~ \**kavžəq* 'crown of the head,' North Alaskan Inuit *kavžaq* 'crown of the head,' Greenlandic *kaššiq* (< \**kavsseq*) 'crown of the head.' It should be noted that Inuit *ž* derives from Proto-Eskimo \**l* in certain environments.

- BK 219

202. HEAD<sub>3</sub> *ker*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**k̑er(ə)-* ~ \**k̑rā*, \**ker-* (W), \**k̑h(e)rHs-r/n* 'top part of the body, head, horn, summit,' Hittite *harsar* (genitive *harsanas*), Old Norse *hjarsi* 'crown of the head,' Sanskrit *síras* 'head, summit,' Avestan *sarah-* 'head,' Greek *kár* 'head,' Latin *cerebrum* 'brain,' Old High German *hirni* 'forehead.'



AINU *kirawe* 'horns.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *kərətəkən* 'river source, tree top' (Moll), *kərrel* 'forehead' (Bogoras 1922).

### 203. HIDE (n.) *ter*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'era* 'hair, wool,' Proto-Turkic \**Tar* 'raft made of skins,' Old Turkic *teri* 'animal hide,' *tar* 'raft made of skins.' Middle Mongolian *tar* 'hair, sort of wool,' Written Mongolian *tar* 'hair,' Khalkha *tar* 'lock of hair,' Kalmyk *tar* 'hair.' Proto-Tungus \**terge-* 'deerskin,' Even *tergəs* 'deerskin,' Evenki *tergeксе* 'deerskin,' Negidal *tergemi* 'footwear made of deerskin.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *təlh(i)* 'hair, feather,' modern Korean *thəl* 'hair.'

AINU *rus* 'animal skin'; *rus* 'fur' (all dialects, Hattori 89: 33); *trusa* 'hide, animal skin' (Dobrotvorskiĭ).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *təlgətx* 'leather' (Worth).

### 204. HIGH<sub>1</sub> *pirka*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**bhereǵh-*, \**bhergh-* (W), \**b<sup>h</sup>(e)rǵ<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'high, exalted,' Hittite *parku-*, Sanskrit *bṛhánt-*, Armenian *barjr*, Tocharian A *pärkär* 'long,' Old Norse *berg* 'mountain, rock,' *borg* 'height, wall.'

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \**pirə* 'a height,' Tavgy *fira* 'height,' Yurak (Tundra) *pir* 'height,' Selkup *piri* 'height'; Proto-Samoyed \**pirkä* 'high,' Selkup *pirqi*, Kamassian *phirže*, Taigi *hürgi*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**pjäre* 'steep bank,' Proto-Turkic \**jār* 'precipice, steep bank,' Old Turkic, Turkish *jar* 'precipice,' Azerbaijani *jar-gan* 'precipice,' Turkmen *jār* 'precipice,' Chuvash *śir* 'precipice,' Yakut *sīr* 'precipice.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *ergi* 'steep bank,' Khalkha *ereg* 'steep bank,' Dagur *ergi* 'steep bank.' Proto-Tungus \**piri* 'steep (bank, slope),' Even *hiri-le* 'rock, cliff,' Evenki *hir-ki* 'steep bank.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pərqa* 'stone column.'

- N 9, BK 19

### 205. HIGH<sub>2</sub> *nop*

MIDDLE KOREAN *noph-* 'be high, elevated,' modern Korean *noph-ta*

'is high' (MLC 352), *nophi* 'aloft, highly' (MLC 353).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *nobor-u* 'rise, ascend.'

AINU *nupuri* 'mountain'; *nupuri* 'mountain' (dialects 1–8, Hattori 212: 8), *nupuru* 'mountain' (dialect 9). Cf. also *nup-kurun-ni* 'trembling poplar' (Batchelor), in which *-ni* is 'tree' and *kurun-ni*, 'poplar.'

## 206. HILL<sub>1</sub> *sa(n)ka*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**ciŋkă*, Estonian *sünk* 'grassy knoll,' Cheremis *šüŋyă* 'clump of earth,' Ostyak *šun̄k*, Vogul *šan̄k*, Hungarian *ség*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sak'o* ~ \**sako* 'heap, pile,' Proto-Turkic \**saka* 'foot of mountain,' Old Turkic *saqa* 'foot of mountain.' Proto-Tungus \**sak-* 'pile, stack, icedrift,' Manchu *saqsan* 'pile, stack, icedrift,' Negidal *saksī* 'icedrift,' Nanai *sōqsī* 'icedrift.' Cf. also Udihe *sakta(n)* 'foot of mountain, base of a pillar.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *sā(h)-* 'pile up, to prop,' modern Korean *s:atha* 'pile up.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *saka*.

## 207. HILL<sub>2</sub> *mor*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**morə* 'a kind of tree,' Saami *muorrâ* 'tree, wood,' Hungarian *mórágy* 'a species of tree.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**mūro* 'tree, forest,' Middle Mongolian *modun* 'tree,' Written Mongolian *modu(n)* 'tree,' Khalkha *mod* 'tree,' Kalmyk *modn* 'tree,' Monguor *mōdi* 'tree.' Proto-Tungus \**mō* 'tree, wood,' Negidal, Nanai, Ulch, Orok, Even, Evenki *mō* 'tree,' Manchu, Ju-chen *moo* 'tree.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *mōi* 'mountain,' *moro* 'mountain, wood, forest.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *mori* 'mountain, forest.'

AINU *mori* 'a little hill, slope, hillock.'

GILYAK *myr-* 'climb up a mountain.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *majo-lyən* 'hill, height.'

## 208. HIT<sub>1</sub> *tap*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**deph-* 'strike,' Armenian *top'em* 'strike,'

Serbo-Croatian *děpiti* 'strike.'

PROTO-URALIC \**tappa* 'trample, hit with feet,' Finnish *tappa* 'kill,' Estonian *tapa* 'kill,' Mordvin *tapa* 'hit, strike,' Hungarian (dial.) *tapp* 'step, stride (n.),' Yurak *tapar* 'walk.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**tāp*'i 'to stamp, press,' Proto-Turkic \**dāp*- 'trample,' Tatar *tapa* 'trample,' Kazakh *tap-ta* 'hammer, forge,' Chagatai *tap-la* 'forge' (Räsänen 1969). Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *dabta*- 'forge, hammer,' Khalkha *davta*- 'forge.' Proto-Tungus \**dap*- 'flatten, press,' Evenki *dapča*- 'flatten.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**t̪jop*'e 'trample,' Proto-Turkic \**tep*- ~ \**dep*- 'stamp, tramp,' Old Turkic *tep*- 'tramp,' Turkish *dep*- ~ *tep*- 'tramp,' Chuvash *tab* 'tramp,' Yakut *tep*- 'tramp.' Middle Mongolian *te'ure*- 'trample, crush,' Written Mongolian *tübür*- 'trample,' Khalkha *tijre*- 'trample.' Proto-Tungus \**tupu*- ~ \**tubu*- 'trample, step, track, stirrup,' Evenki *tū(w)*- 'trample,' Even *tō*- 'trample,' Manchu *tufun* 'stirrup.'

?MIDDLE KOREAN *tjap* 'kill, slaughter,' modern Korean *čap*- 'kill.'

OLD JAPANESE *tubur*- 'trample, destroy,' modern Japanese *tsubu-s*- 'trample.' Cf. also Old Japanese *tapu-su* 'kill.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *tip-ək* 'stab, break' (Zhukova).

• IS 330, N 349, BK 138

## 209. HIT<sub>2</sub> *ut*

URALIC: Ugric: Hungarian *üt*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**it*'u 'hit, push,' Proto-Turkic \**it*- 'hit, push,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *it*-, Yakut *üt*-. Cf. also Tungus: Evenki *itəŋ* 'to fight, knock, hit.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ut*- 'hit, beat,' Ryukyuan *ud-ung*. AINU *uta* 'mortar'; *uta* 'beat, tap' (Patrie 4.25.3); *ot-ke* 'stab it' (dialects 1-7, Hattori 146: 116).

## 210. HOLE<sub>1</sub> *kot*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kot*- ~ \**kēt*- 'room, house, dwelling (originally hole in the ground as dwelling), pit,' Old English *headōr* 'enclosure, prison,' Gothic *hēthjō* 'room,' Old Church Slavic *koťiči* 'chamber,' Avestan *kata*- 'chamber,' Sanskrit *cattā*- 'hidden.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kòt* 'e 'hole,' Proto-Turkic \**göt* 'anus, buttocks,' Old Turkic *köt* 'anus,' Turkish *göt* 'anus,' Chuvash *kot* 'anus.' Middle Mongolian \**kota-gar* 'hollow (n.),' Written Mongolian *qota-yar* 'hollow (n.),' Khalkha *xotgor* 'hollow (n.),' Kalmyk *xotəyər* 'hollow (n.),' Proto-Tungus \**kota-* 'cavity, concave,' Evenki *koto-kon* 'cavity,' Even *qotaña* 'cavity,' Manchu *χotoro-* 'bend upwards.' Cf. also Proto-Tungus \**kuči-n* 'well,' Manchu *xučin* 'well,' Nanai *χočĩ* 'well.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kut* 'hole, pit,' modern Korean *kut* (written *kus*) 'opening, hole' (MLC 221). Cf. also Koguryo *xučē* 'mouth.'

OLD JAPANESE *kuti* 'mouth,' modern Japanese *kuchi* 'mouth.'

AINU *kut* 'throat,' *kut-tom* 'pharynx' (*tom* 'interior').

GILYAK *k'oti* 'burrow, hole.'

- SM 150

## 211. HOLE<sub>2</sub> *api*

INDO-EUROPEAN: Hittite *api-* 'hole in the ground.'

PROTO-URALIC \**owe* 'door,' Finnish *ovi* 'door,' Ostyak -*aw* 'door,' Vogul *āwi* 'door,' Yurak *ńo* 'door,' Enets *ɲia* 'door,' Tavgy *ɲoa* 'door,' Kamassian *aje* 'door.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ip* 'mouth,' *ip(h)* 'recite,' modern Korean *ip* 'mouth' (MLC 1363). Cf. also Middle Korean, modern Korean *ip* 'door.'

OLD JAPANESE *apida* 'opening, space, interval,' modern Japanese *aida*.

GILYAK *avi* 'jaw of an animal,' Sakhalin *afŋ* (Saveleva), *auī* (Glehn).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ev-* 'make a hole,' Koryak *ava* 'hole.'

## 212. HOLE<sub>3</sub> *puto*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pŭ-to-*, \**putós* (MA) 'vulva, anus,' Sanskrit *pūtau* 'buttocks,' Spanish *puta* 'whore,' Old Icelandic *fuð* 'vulva,' Middle High German *vut* 'vulva,' Greek *púnнос* (< \**pút-no*) 'anus.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**putɜ* 'rectum, large intestine,' Saami *buttĕgĕ* 'rectum,' Ostyak *pŭtə* 'rectum,' Vogul *puti* 'large intestine.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *abut* 'hole, den, nest.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \*p'ūt'e, Proto-Turkic \*ūt, Old Turkic üt, Yakut ūt. Middle Mongolian *hutukun* 'vulva,' Written Mongolian *ütügü* 'vulva,' Khalkha *ütrē* 'vulva,' Kalmyk *ütgṇ* 'vulva.' Proto-Tungus \*putē 'hole, nostril,' \*puta (Benzing) 'bag, pocket,' Ulch *puta* 'bag, pocket,' Gold *pota(čan)* 'bag, pocket,' Orok *putē* 'hole, break through,' Evenki *huta(kān)* 'bag, pocket,' Manchu *feteri* 'nostril.'

MODERN KOREAN *poci* 'vulva.'

OLD JAPANESE *poto* 'vulva,' modern Japanese *hoto* 'vulva.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \*putu, Sirenik *puta*, Central Siberian Yupik *putu* 'hole made at edge of skin,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *putu* 'hole through something; pierce, have a hole.'

• IS 340, BR 21

## 213. HONEY *mal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*meli-t (genitive mel-nes), \*mel-i-t<sup>h</sup> (GI), Hittite *militt-*, Luwian *mallit-*, Old Irish *mil*, Latin *mel*, Armenian *mel-u* 'bee,' *mehr* 'honey,' Albanian *myal*, Gothic *milip*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \*malV 'honey, plant oil,' Proto-Turkic \*bał, Turkmen *bal*, Chuvash *pil*. Proto-Tungus \*mala 'plant oil, sesame oil,' Ulch *mala* 'oil,' Manchu *malaŋgu* 'oil,' Nanai *malengu* 'oil.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *məł'ač*.

• N 276, BK 535

## 214. HORN *nog*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*onogh- ~ \*ongh-, \*nogh- (W) 'fingernail, toenail, claw,' Old Irish *ingen* 'nail,' Latin *unguis* 'nail, claw,' *ungulus* 'hoof,' Old Norse *nage* 'nail,' Old High German *nagal* 'nail,' Old Prussian *nage* 'foot,' Lithuanian *nāgas* 'nail, claw,' Old Church Slavic *noga* 'foot, leg,' Sanskrit *ánghri-* 'foot,' *nakhá-* 'nail, claw.'

GILYAK: West Sakhalin *nuńguf* ~ *nganguf* ~ *ngangif* (Glehn, -f is a locative formative).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \*nayžuk 'antler,' North Alaskan Inuit *nayžuk* 'antler,' Greenlandic *naššuk* 'antler, horn.'

215. HOT *ama*

OLD JAPANESE *moya* 'burn,' modern Japanese *moe-ru* ~ *moya-su* 'burn.'

AINU *ape-mau* 'fire heat'; *ma* 'roast, broil' (all dialects, except Sakhalin *maa*, Hattori 97: 50).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi (*n-*)*om(-qen)*, Koryak *om(-ka)*, Kamchadal *om(-lax)*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *amaaqu-lix* 'to warm oneself by the fire,' ?*amu-* 'to flash (lightning),' Proto-Eskimo \**a(C)uma* 'ember,' Alutiiq *aumakaq* 'ember, glowing coal,' Central Alaskan Yupik *aumaq* ~ *aumak* 'ember, glowing coal,' North Alaskan Inuit *auma* 'ember, coal,' Greenlandic *aama(q)* 'ember, glowing coal.'

216. HOUSE *nime*

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *nime(ŋ)*, Kolyma *numo*, Chuvan *nauma-gi* 'his house.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**nimi* ~ \**nime* 'host, guest,' Proto-Tungus \**nime-* 'to visit, be a guest,' Negidal *nimej-* 'to visit,' Nanai *nime-ri-* 'to visit,' Evenki *nime-* ~ *nime* 'to host,' Ulch *nime* 'neighbor.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nīm* 'host,' modern Korean *im-gim* 'host.'

?OLD JAPANESE *mima-p-* 'to visit (a sick person, etc.),' modern Japanese *mima-* 'to visit.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *nəmnəm* (with underlying high vowel), Aliutor *nəm-jər-ʔən* 'village' (*jər-* is a collective suffix, i.e. 'a collection of houses').

217. HURT<sub>1</sub> *kes*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kesV* 'suffer,' Middle Mongolian *kese'e-* 'punish, correct,' Written Mongolian *keseye-* 'punish,' Khalkha *xesē-* 'punish,' Kalmyk *kes-* 'be punished.' Proto-Tungus \**kesē* 'suffer, punish, torture,' Evenki *kesē-* 'suffer,' Negidal *kesej̄* 'punish,' Ulch *keseuču* 'torture,' Manchu *kesemburu* 'scoundrel.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kjəs-* 'suffer, experience,' modern Korean *kjək:-* 'suffer.'

OLD JAPANESE *kasiku* 'waste, pine away,' modern Japanese *kasiku* ~ *kajiku* 'be affected by sickness.'

AINU *keske* 'persecute'; *keske* 'be jealous of' (dialect 1, Hattori 165:

33), *ekeske* 'be jealous of' (dialect 3).

## 218. HURT<sub>2</sub> *tel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**del(ə)*- 'cut, carve, split,' Latin *doleō* 'I suffer,' Latvian *delīt* 'to torture,' Greek *dēléomai* 'I disturb, harm.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**delpa* 'to split, break,' Middle Mongolian *delbe* 'burst, break through,' Written Mongolian *delbe-le* 'burst,' Khalkha *delbere* 'burst,' Kalmyk *delwɿ*- 'burst.' Proto-Tungus \**delpe*- 'to split,' Evenki *delpe-rge*- 'split,' Negidal *detpejkin* 'split,' Even *depčerge*- 'split.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *təəl-ək* 'to pain' (Korsakov), *tʃə-lək* 'to pain' (Zhukova).

• BK 79

## 219. ICE<sub>1</sub> *yenka*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**jeg-*, \**yeg-* (W), \*(*y*)*ek*'- (GI), Hittite *eka*, Old Irish *aig*, Old Norse *jaki* 'piece of ice,' Old English *gicel(a)* 'icicle.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**jäŋe*, Finnish, Estonian *jää*, Saami *jegŋâ* 'ice, glacier,' Mordvin *ej*, Cheremis *ij*, Udmurt *jē*, Ostyak *jeŋk*, Vogul *jāŋk*, Hungarian *jég*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ʃiok*'i 'ice, cold, snow,' \**jäŋV* (Illich-Svitych), Middle Mongolian *ʃike-yün* 'cold, cool,' Written Mongolian *ʃikegün* 'cold,' Khalkha *ʃixün* 'cold.' Proto-Tungus \**ʃuke*, Manchu, Negidal, Ju-chen *ʃuxe*, Evenki, Nanai *ʃuke*, Ulch *ʃū*, Orok *duke*, Even *ʃök*.

OLD JAPANESE *yuki* 'snow, snowfall,' modern Japanese *yuki* 'snow.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: ?Proto-Eskimo \**ciku* 'ice, freeze over,' Alutiiq *ciku* 'ice, freeze over,' Greenlandic *siku* 'ice.'

• IS 346

## 220. ICE<sub>2</sub> *kita*

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**qiytə*- 'cold,' Koryak *kitə*-, *iktat(-ək)* 'be covered with ice,' *kətkət* 'crust on ice,' Chukchi *əqətv(-ək)* 'cool,' *qit-ərkən* 'it freezes'; Kamchadal *qetat(-kas)*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut (Bering) *qičax* ‘frost,’ Central Aleut *kda(-χ)* ‘ice.’

## 221. INSIDE *ena*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**en* ‘in, into,’ Hittite *anda* ‘into, within,’ Old Irish, Gothic *in* ‘in(to),’ Old Latin *en* ‘in(to),’ Old Norse *ī* ‘in,’ Old Prussian *en* ‘in,’ Old Church Slavonic *on* ‘in,’ Armenian *i* ‘in,’ Tocharian A, B *yn* ‘in, among.’

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**ʔnə* ‘place,’ Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *in* ‘place,’ Hungarian (dial.) *eny* ‘shelter, refuge.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *anh* ‘inside, middle,’ modern Korean *an*.

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *naka* ‘inside, belly, middle.’

AINU *onna(i)*; *onnay* (dialects 2 and 3, Hattori 240: 44).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *naŋqən* ‘belly,’ Kamchadal *anəŋqo*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *nay-an* (< \**na-ya-ni*) ‘in it,’ Proto-Eskimo \**ənə* ‘place, house,’ Sirenik *ənə* ‘place, dwelling,’ Alutiiq *əna* ‘house, room, space,’ North Alaskan Inuit *ini* ‘place, room,’ Greenlandic *ini* ‘place, nest, lair.’

• SM 115, 116. See Volume 1: 149–52 for a discussion of the *n*-locative.

## 222. INTESTINE *kur*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**g̑her-*, \**gherə-* (W) ‘intestines,’ Old Norse *gorn* ‘guts,’ *garn* ‘yarn,’ Lithuanian *žarnà* ‘guts,’ Sanskrit *hirás* ‘string,’ *hirá* ‘vein.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kʹurko* ‘intestine, belly,’ Proto-Turkic \**Kurg-sak* ‘belly, stomach,’ Old Turkic *quruysaq* ‘belly,’ Turkish *kursak* ‘belly,’ Tatar *korsak* ‘belly,’ Azerbaijani, Turkmen *gursag* ‘belly.’ Middle Mongolian *kurkag* ‘belly (of cattle),’ Written Mongolian *qurqay* ‘belly,’ Khalkha *xurxag* ‘belly,’ Kalmyk *xurxəg* ‘belly.’ Proto-Tungus \**xurke-* ‘belly (of fish),’ Negidal *ujkene* ‘belly,’ Nanai *xujke* ‘belly,’ Ulch *xučə(n)* ‘belly,’ Even *ökenre* ‘belly.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *kuləi* ‘stomach, inner part of the body.’

GILYAK *kʹuř* ‘guts.’

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik \**qilu*, Sirenik, Naukan *qila*, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *qiluq*.

• BK 231



223. ISLAND<sub>1</sub> *sim*

MIDDLE KOREAN *sem*, modern Korean *səm*.

OLD JAPANESE *sima*, modern Japanese *shima*, Ryukyuan *sima*.

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *simt* 'earth, dry land,' *sim-k* 'hillock' (Worth), Southern Kamchadal *simt* 'earth' (Radliński).

- SM 117

224. ISLAND<sub>2</sub> *ota*

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic *\*ātay*, Turkmen *āda*, Karaim *ada*.

AINU *ota* 'sand'; *ota* 'sand' (dialects 1–10, Hattori 280: 12).

GILYAK *ur* 'island with low shores.'

225. JOINT *bogu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*bhāghu(-s)*, *\*b<sup>h</sup>ag<sup>h</sup>u-* (GI) 'arm, forearm, elbow,' Old Norse *bōgr* 'arm, shoulder,' Old English *bōg* 'shoulder, arm, bough,' Avestan *bāzu-* 'arm, foreleg,' Tocharian A *poke* 'arm.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*b̥jugu*, Proto-Turkic *\*bogum*, Turkish *boyum*, Tatar *buwın*, Turkmen *bogun*. Middle Mongolian *bog-tu* 'shoulder bone,' Written Mongolian *boytu* 'shoulder bone,' Khalkha *bogto* 'shoulder blade.' Proto-Tungus *\*bog-* 'shoulder, cuff,' Evenki *boyjan* 'cuff,' Even *bujan* 'cuff.'

OLD JAPANESE *pu* 'joint, knot.'

AINU *pakari* 'to measure.' In the *Moshiogusa* the meaning is given as 'elbow.'

- Räsänen 1969, BR 20. For the semantics, cf. Greek *pēkhus* 'arm, cubit.'

226. JUICE *seu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*seu-* ~ *\*seu̯ə-* ~ *\*sū-* 'sap, wetness,' *\*sulā-* '(fermented) juice,' Lithuanian *sulā* 'sap/wine from birch trees.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*šjōli* 'juice, fluid,' Proto-Turkic *\*söl*, Old Turkic *söl*, Tatar *sül*, Chuvash *šəl* 'soup,' Yakut *öl* 'broth.' Middle Mongolian *šülen* 'soup,' Written Mongolian *silü* 'soup,' Khalkha *šöl* 'soup,' Kalmyk *šöln* 'soup,' Dagur *šil* 'soup, juice,' Monguor

šulō 'soup.' Proto-Tungus \*šōla, Manchu šula, Nanai čōlo 'soup,'  
Ulch čōlo(n) 'soup.'

MIDDLE KOREAN sal-m- 'to boil,' modern Korean salm- 'to boil.'

OLD JAPANESE siru 'juice, soup,' modern Japanese shiru 'juice,  
soup.'

## 227. KISS kun

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*ku(s)-, Hittite kuwaszi 'kisses,' Old High  
German kussen. This root often has a nasal infix or perhaps a  
nasal as part of the root, e.g. Greek kunēō, a form in "-n which  
never had -s" (Brugmann and Delbrück 1897–1916, Vol. 3: 276).  
ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \*kunik- 'sniff, touch noses,'  
North Alaskan Inuit kunik- 'kiss, sniff,' Greenlandic kuniy- 'kiss.'

## 228. KNOW<sub>1</sub> ala

PROTO-ALTAIC \*ālī 'know, listen, hear,' Proto-Turkic \*ēlit- 'hear,'  
Old Turkic, Azerbaijani ešit- 'hear,' Turkish, Turkmen išit- 'hear,'  
Tatar išet- 'hear,' Chuvash ilt- 'hear,' Yakut ihit- 'hear.' Middle  
Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Dagur al-dar (< ala-  
da 'be known') 'fame, glory.' Proto-Tungus \*ala- 'teach, explain,  
tell,' Manchu ala- 'speak, tell, explain,' Ulch, Orok alay- 'teach,  
explain,' Evenki alawū 'teach.'

MIDDLE KOREAN āl- 'know, think,' modern Korean al- 'know, think.'  
JAPANESE arawasū 'show,' Ryukyuan arāshung. Japanese and Ryu-  
kyuan have an s- causative.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \*alaŋkaɣ- 'observe, catch sight,' Alu-  
tīiq alaŋkaɣtə- 'observe, check up on,' Central Alaskan Yupik  
alakə- 'notice, encounter,' Greenlandic alakka(a)ɣ- 'catch sight  
of, become visible.' Cf. also Proto-Eskimo \*əlit- 'learn,' Alu-  
tīiq liitə- 'learn,' Greenlandic ilikkaɣ- 'have learned' and \*əli-caɣ  
'learn, teach,' Naukan ilisaɣ- 'study,' North Alaskan Inuit il'isaq-  
'study, practice,' East Canadian Inuit ilisaq- 'learn, teach.'

• SM 121

## 229. KNOW<sub>2</sub> ser ~ sor

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*ser- 'to worry, observe, protect, watch

over,' Latin *servō* 'I guard,' Lydian *kat-sare-* 'stand watch.'

URALIC: Proto-Balto-Finnic *\*šerə* 'be awake' (Toivonen), Finnish *herää* 'awake.' Cf. also Kamassian *surarlim* 'ask.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*sāri* 'know, feel, be aware,' Proto-Turkic *\*ser-* 'feel, understand,' Old Turkic, Azerbaijani, Turkish *sez-* 'feel,' Turkmen *seza(wār)* 'feel.' Middle Mongolian *seri* 'be awake,' Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Dagur *sere-* 'be awake,' Kalmyk *ser-* 'be awake,' Monguor *sari-* 'be awake.' Tungus: Evenki *sələ* 'be awake,' Negidal *sələ* 'to awake' (Tsintsius II: 141). Cf. also Mongolian *sur* 'learn, ask,' Baoan *sera* 'learn,' Dagur *sore* 'learn.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *solo-* ~ *səlw-* ~ *səlang-* 'thought'

OLD JAPANESE *sir-*, modern Japanese *shiru*.

GILYAK *azra* 'be careful.'

- SM 121, IS 331, N 348

### 230. KNOW<sub>3</sub> *tan*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*teng-* ~ *\*tong-*, *\*tong-* (W) 'think, feel, know,' Latin *tongeō* 'I know,' Old Norse *thekkja* 'notice,' Old English *thencan* 'think,' Tocharian A *tuñk* 'love,' Albanian *tëngë* 'resentment.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*tuna* 'become accustomed to, learn,' Mordvin *tona-do-* 'learn, get accustomed to,' Cheremis *tunema-* 'learn,' Komi-Zyrian *tun* 'fortune teller,' prophet,' Hungarian *tanul-* 'learn,' Yurak *tanara-* 'teach,' Enets *tadda-* 'learn,' Selkup *tantj-* 'learn.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*taŋu* 'count, recite,' Proto-Turkic *\*tanu-*, Old Turkic *tanu-*, Turkmen *tanı-*, Chuvash *tin* 'witness.' Proto-Tungus *\*taŋ-* 'read, count,' Negidal *tāŋ-* 'read,' Evenki, Even *taŋ-* 'read.'

OLD JAPANESE *tanomu* 'ask, request.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *tenmøten* 'plan, intention.'

- IS 343

### 231. LAKE<sub>1</sub> *to*

PROTO-URALIC *\*towə* 'lake, pond,' Udmurt *tō* 'inland lake, small lake,' Komi-Zyrian *tj*, Ostyak *tuw* 'pond,' Vogul, Hungarian, Yurak *tō*, Enets *to*, Tavgy *túrku*, Selkup *tū*, Kamassian *tu*.

OLD JAPANESE *tu* 'port, harbor, ferrying place,' modern Japanese (dial.) *tsu* 'bay.'

AINU *to* 'lake, puddle'; *to* (dialects 1–8, 10), *too* 'lake, pond' (dialect 9, Hattori 215: 22).

GILYAK *tu*.

### 232. LAKE<sub>2</sub> *mina*

OLD JAPANESE *mina-mina* 'water(s),' Old Japanese, modern Japanese *mina-kami* 'upper course of a river,' *mina-to* 'port, harbor,' modern Japanese *mina-giru* 'overflow,' *mina-ge* 'drown oneself,' *mina-moto* 'source (headwater).'

AINU *mena* 'pond, lake.'

### 233. LAND *ja*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \**jăə* 'earth, place,' Yurak (Tundra) *ja* 'earth,' Yurak (Forest) *jěä* 'earth,' Tavgy *jua* 'sand, ashes,' Selkup *ču* 'earth,' Kamassian *t'u* 'earth,' Taigi *ža* 'earth.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *yə* 'reef, rock in the sea' (MLC 1160).

AINU *ja* 'shore, land.'

### 234. LARGE<sub>1</sub> *sali*

INDO-EUROPEAN: Hittite *salli-* 'large, important, respected.'

ALTAIC: Turkic: Old Turkic *aşyl* 'increase,' Chuvash *asľ* 'large.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *slay-* 'be wide,' Proto-Eskimo \**cilay-* 'be thick, wide,' Naukan *siŋəy-* 'be thick,' Alutiiq *ŋəyə-* 'be thick in diameter,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ciŋəy-* 'be thick,' Greenlandic *siliy-*. Cf. also Proto-Eskimo \**ciləy-* 'be full.'

### 235. LARGE<sub>2</sub> *pare*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**bher* 'large, good,' Armenian *bari* 'good,' Greek *phéristos* 'best,' Old High German *bor* 'very.'

URALIC: Finnish *paras* 'best' (Toivonen).

AINU *poro* 'large.' Cf. also *pirka* 'good.'

?GILYAK *pila*.

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *pellaga* 'large, full.' Chukotian \**r* and \**l* are both represented by Kamchadal *l*.

• N 7, BK 17

236. LARGE<sub>3</sub> *ena*

PROTO-URALIC \**enä* 'large, much, many,' Finnish *enä* 'more, further,' Estonian *enam* 'more,' Saami *jennaj* 'much,' Mordvin *iñe* 'large,' Ostyak *eṇə* 'large, thick,' Vogul *janiṽ* 'large,' Enets *ina* 'older brother,' Selkup *innê* 'older brother.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ani* 'very,' Proto-Turkic \**eŋ* 'very,' Old Turkic *eŋ* 'very,' Turkish *en* 'very,' Tatar, Turkmen *iŋ* 'very,' Yakut *eŋin* 'diverse, various.' Middle Mongolian *aŋqa* 'very, extremely,' Written Mongolian *aŋqa(n)* 'very,' Khalkha *anx(an)* 'original,' Monguor *aŋ* 'original.' Proto-Tungus \**ana-* 'very,' Nanai *anam* 'very.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *əna-n-* (prefix forming the superlative).

237. LAUGH *kela*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ǵel(ə)-* ~ \**ǵlē-* ~ \**ǵəla-* 'shine, cause to smile,' \**ǵel-* 'to laugh' (M), Greek *gelân* 'to laugh.'

YUKAGHIR *aya'wel*.

ALTAIC: Turkic: Turkish *gül-*, Uighur *kül*.

KOREAN *kka-kka* 'laughing loudly' (MLC 42).

GILYAK *ɟuli* 'smile.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**əŋlaɤ-*, Sirenik *laɤ(ə)-*, Naukan *ənlak-*, North Alaskan Inuit *ɨylaq-*, Greenlandic *iɬɬak-*.

238. LEAF *pal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**bhel-* 'bloom,' \**bhol-yo-* (W) 'leaf,' \**b<sup>h</sup>loH-* (GI), \**bhóliom* (MA) 'leaf, flower, blossom,' Latin *folium*, Greek *phúllon* 'leaf, plant,' Irish *bileōc* 'little leaf,' Old High German *blat*, Tocharian A *pält*.

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**peljä* 'ear,' Saami *päl'je* 'ear,' Mordvin *pil'e* 'ear,' Cheremis *pələš* 'ear,' Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *pel'* 'ear,' Ostyak *pěl* 'ear,' Vogul *pil'* 'ear,' Hungarian *fül* 'ear.'

YUKAGHIR: Chuvan *pol*.

KOREAN *p<sup>h</sup>il* 'plant, green.'

OLD JAPANESE *Φa*, modern Japanese *ha(ppa)*.

GILYAK *p<sup>l</sup>-aŋq* (*-aŋq* is a collective suffix).

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**vile* 'ear,' Koryak *vəlvəl*, Northern Kamchadal *bylčxbylč*, Western Kamchadal *pəllal* 'foliage,' *pəllapəl* ~ *pəllaʔn*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *uliq* 'blade of grass' (Geoghegan), Proto-Eskimo *\*pəɬu*, Alutiiq *pəluq*, Greenlandic *pilu*.

• N 16, BK 11

239. LEAVE<sub>1</sub> *pil* ~ *bir*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*bjura* 'abandon, lose,' Proto-Turkic *\*bīrak-* 'throw, abandon, send,' Turkish *brak* 'throw,' Azerbaijani *bīrax* 'send,' Chuvash *pərax-* 'abandon,' Yakut *bīrax* 'throw.' Proto-Tungus *\*burī* 'let slip, disappear, let go,' Manchu *burubu-* 'disappear,' Ju-chen *pu-lu-wo-hei* 'let slip,' Evenki *burī* 'let slip,' Even *beri* 'let slip.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pari-* 'abandon, throw away,' modern Korean *pəri-* 'abandon.'

OLD JAPANESE *para-p-* 'sweep away, drive out,' modern Japanese *hara-* 'sweep away.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pelarknen* 'he abandons him,' *pelatəkən* 'he remains,' Koryak *pela-k*, Kerek *pila-k*.

240. LEAVE<sub>2</sub> *kod*

PROTO-URALIC *\*kaδ'a* 'leave, abandon, remain, stay,' Finnish *katoa-* 'vanish, disappear,' Estonian *kadu-* 'vanish,' Saami *guođđ* 'leave (behind),' Cheremis *kođe* 'leave,' Udmurt *kel't-* 'leave out, omit,' Komi-Zyrian *kol'* 'remain, stay,' Ostyak *kāj-* 'leave behind, abandon,' Vogul *kōl'* 'remain,' Hungarian *hagy-* 'leave,' Proto-Samo-  
yed *\*kājä-* (tr.) 'leave behind,' *\*kājə-* (intr.) 'remain,' Tavgy *koa'e'ema*, Selkup *kęčiqo*, Yurak *χāje-* 'leave,' Enets *kaibo* 'remain.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*k'oda* 'abandon, finish,' Proto-Turkic *\*Kod-* 'leave, abandon,' Old Turkic *qod-* 'put away, leave,' Azerbaijani *qoj-*, Turkmen *goj-*, Chuvash *xor-*. Proto-Tungus *\*xod-* 'finish, end,' Ulch *χodī-* 'finish,' Manchu *wąži-* 'finish,' Nanai, Orok *χoži-* 'finish,' Evenki, Even *od-* 'finish.'

GILYAK *kyr-d'*, Sakhalin *kar-nd* 'remain.'

?CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *k'ze-l'* 'remain behind.'

• IS 352

241. LEAVE<sub>3</sub> *lek* ~ *lak*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**leik*<sup>w</sup>-, \**leik*<sup>h</sup>- (GI) 'leave (behind), abandon, leave over,' Latin *linquō* 'I leave,' Old High German *līhan* 'lend,' Old Prussian *polīnka* 'remains,' Lithuanian *liekù*, Avestan *irinaxti* 'releases,' Sanskrit *riṇákti* 'leaves, releases.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**läkte*- 'go, depart,' Finnish *lähte*- 'go,' Estonian *lähe*- 'go,' Mordvin *livt'e* 'come with, go with,' Cheremis *läktä*- 'go away,' Udmurt *likt*- 'come,' Komi-Zyrian *lakt*- 'come,' Ostyak *lüyət*- 'leave.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**l̥joki* 'run away,' Middle Mongolian *ᡩᡳᡵᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ* 'run away,' Written Mongolian *ᡩᡳᡵᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ* 'run away,' Khalkha *zugta*- 'run away.' Proto-Tungus \**luktu*- 'run some distance,' Evenki *luktin*- 'run some distance.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *noh*- 'release,' modern Korean *noh-ta* 'places, let go, releases' (MLC 353).

OLD JAPANESE *nig*-, *nogar*- 'run away, escape,' modern Japanese *nigeru* ~ *nogaru* 'escape,' *nigasu* 'release,' *nogasu* 'let slip away.'

AINU *rekakke* 'goes out of sight,' *rakakse* 'go out, die out.'

GILYAK *lay*- 'go on a distant visit.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *lqät*- 'go away.'

242. LICK<sub>1</sub> *nyale*

PROTO-URALIC \**ńole*, Finnish *nuole*-, Estonian *nooli*- 'lick, eat,' Saami *njoallo*-, Mordvin *nola*-, Cheremis *nule*-, Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *ńul*-, Ostyak *ńāla*-, Vogul *ńolant*, Hungarian *nyal*-, Selkup *ńu*, Kamassian *nur*-.

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic \**jālga*-, Old Turkic *jalga*, Turkish *jala*, Turkmen *jāla*-, Chuvash *śula*-, Yakut *salā*-.

GILYAK *jelēl* ~ *helel*, *hilx* 'tongue.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *jiləjil* 'tongue,' Koryak *jijil* 'tongue.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik \**ulu(q)* 'tongue,' Sirenik *ula* 'tongue,' Alutiiq *uluq* 'tongue,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ulu* 'tongue.'

243. LICK<sub>2</sub> *lak*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**lak*-, Lithuanian *lakù* 'lap up,' Old Church Slavic *ločū*, Armenian *lakem*. Cf. also \**lei-ǵh*-, Old Irish *ligid*

'licks,' Latin *lingō* 'I lick,' Old English *liccian*, Gothic *bi-laigōn*, Old Church Slavc *lizati*, Sanskrit *leh*.

PROTO-URALIC \**lakkV* (Illich-Svitych), Komy *lak-*, Hungarian *lak* 'gobble up.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**aluy-*, Sirenik *aləy-*, Alutiiq *aluŋə-*, Central Alaskan Yupik *aluŋə-* 'lap with the tongue,' North Alaskan Inuit *aluk*, Greenlandic *aluy-*.

• IS 346, N 247

#### 244. LICK<sub>3</sub> *nam*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**l̥jumo* 'swallow, drink,' Proto-Tungus \**l̥üme-ŋ* 'swallow,' Manchu *nun̄gi-* 'swallow,' Nanai *luŋbe-* ~ *lumge-* 'swallow,' Ulch *luŋbe-* 'swallow,' Orok *numge-* 'swallow,' Evenki, Negidal *nim̄ge-* 'swallow.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nəm-ku-* 'swallow,' modern Korean *nəmgə-* 'swallow.'

OLD JAPANESE *namu* 'lick, taste, touch with the tongue,' modern Japanese *nameru* 'lick.' Cf. also Old Japanese, modern Japanese *nom-* 'drink, swallow.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *rəm-* ~ *-nm-* 'hold in the teeth, have a snack to eat' (Bogoras 1922, Moll).

#### 245. LIGHT<sub>1</sub> (n.) *lek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**leuk-*, \**l(e)uk<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'shine, light, see,' Greek *leukós* 'light, bright, clear,' Welsh *llug* 'bright,' Old Irish *luacht* 'glowing white,' Sanskrit *rocá-* 'shining,' Tocharian B *lyūke*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ilg* 'white,' Koryak *ilg* 'light, clean.'

#### 246. LIGHT<sub>2</sub> (n.) *pik*

OLD JAPANESE *pikar-* 'flash, glitter,' modern Japanese *hikaru* 'shine,' *pikapika suru* 'twinkle,' Ryukyuan *fikari* 'brilliancy.'

AINU *pekere* 'light'; *peker* 'be bright' (dialects 1, 3-5, 7, Hattori 217: 36), *pekere* 'be bright' (dialect 6).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ihigikuq* 'it burns, glows, is on fire.'



247. LIVE (v.) *ayu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**aiw-* ~ \**aju-*, \**aiw-* (W), \**ayu-* (GI) 'vital force, life, age of vigor,' Latin *aevus* 'lifespan,' Gothic *aiw-s* 'time, eternity, world,' Old Irish *āes* 'life, age,' Old Norse *ævi* 'life, age,' Avestan *āyū* 'lifespan,' Sanskrit *āyu* 'life, lifespan.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**oje* 'life, age,' Proto-Turkic \**ōj* 'time, age,' Yakut (dial.) *ōjūn* 'time, age.' Middle Mongolian *uje* 'generation, age,' Written Mongolian *ūje* 'age,' Dagur *uje* 'age,' Monguor *uje* 'age.' Proto-Tungus \**uju-* 'alive,' Manchu *wei-xun* 'alive,' Nanai *ujū* 'alive,' Ulch, Orok *uju(n)* 'alive.'

OLD JAPANESE *oju-* 'grow old,' modern Japanese *oi* 'grow old.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *eju-rkən* 'revive,' Koryak *eju-k* 'live, revive.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik \**ayumiq* 'long ago,' Sirenik *ayəmiχ* 'long ago, last year,' Central Siberian Yupik *ayumiq* 'long ago, year.' -*mi-* is a locative-temporal affix. This root is related to Proto-Eskimo \**ayu-* 'go ahead or further' and Aleut *aðu-* 'be long.'

• N 101, BK 466

248. LIVER *yuk*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ǵēk<sup>w</sup>-r(t-)* ~ \**ǵēk<sup>w</sup>-n*, \**yēk<sup>w</sup>-r* (W), \**yek<sup>hw</sup>-r-t<sup>h</sup>* ~ \**yek<sup>hwn</sup>-t<sup>h</sup>* (GI), Latin *iecur*, Old Prussian *iagno*, Lithuanian (*j*)*ėknos* (plural), Avestan *yākarə*, Sanskrit *yákṛt* (genitive *yaknás*).

AINU *juk-ram*. The second component, -*ram*, means 'heart, internal organ' and is often the second member of compounds referring to internal organs, e.g. *pen-ram* 'chest.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *jiyyi* 'small intestines,' Koryak *jiyij* 'lungs, guts,' Aliutor *jiyyjyju-* 'guts.'

?ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ābi-χ* 'liver,' *ābin* 'liver lobes' (Alutiiq *ābiq* is a borrowing from Aleut).

249. LONG<sub>1</sub> *del*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**delēgh-*, \**del-* (W), \**t'elH(n)g<sup>h</sup>o-* (GI), Hittite *daluki-*, Latin *in-dulgeō* 'I am long suffering,' Gothic *tulgus* 'firm, steady,' Old Prussian *ilga*, Lithuanian *ilgas*, Old Church Slavic *dlŭgŭ*, Greek *dolikhós*, Avestan *darəga-*, Sanskrit

*dīrghá*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**delp* 'a 'wide, flat,' Proto-Turkic \**jalpi* 'broad, flat,' Old Turkic *jalbī* 'broad, flat,' Yakut *salbaq* 'shallow.' Middle Mongolian *dalba-ru* 'be flat and wide,' Written Mongolian *dalbai-* 'be flat and wide,' Khalkha *dalbaj-* 'be flat and wide,' Kalmyk *dalwā-* 'be flat and wide.' Proto-Tungus \**delpi-n* 'wide, roomy,' Manchu *delfin* 'wide,' Even *dēl* 'be spread out,' Evenki *dēlēi* 'breadth' (Poppe 22).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *t'alk* 'far.'

• BK 123

## 250. LONG<sub>2</sub> *kin* ~ *kil*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kjolo* 'long, far,' Middle Mongolian *kolo* 'far,' Written Mongolian *qolo* 'far,' Khalkha, Dagur *xol* 'far,' Kalmyk *xolə* 'far,' Monguor *xulo* 'far.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kilu*, modern Korean *kīnkin* 'very long' (MLC 277), *kili* 'length, for a long time' (MLC 280), *kīl-ta* 'be long' (MLC 277).

GILYAK *kyl-* 'be long,' *kyl-s* 'length.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal, West Kamchadal *kyngylla* 'high' (Krasheinnikov), Southern Kamchadal *kuun* 'high' (Krashennikov).

## 251. LONG<sub>3</sub> *ur*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**urū* ~ \**urō* 'long, late,' Proto-Turkic \**urī-n* ~ \**urā-k* 'long, far, long time,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Azerbaijani *uzun*, Tatar *ozın*, Turkmen *uzēn*, Chuvash *vorom*, Yakut *uhun*. Middle Mongolian *urtu* 'long,' *uri-t* 'formerly,' Written Mongolian *urtu* 'long,' *uri-du* 'formerly,' Khalkha *urt*, Dagur *orto* 'long,' *ordōn* 'formerly.' Proto-Tungus \**ūri-* 'recently, formerly,' Evenki *ūr(i)* 'formerly,' Even *ōr* 'formerly,' Oroch *ōra-pči* 'formerly,' Negidal *uj* 'formerly.'

KOREAN *olay* 'long, for a long time,' *olay-ta* 'be long (of time)' (MLC 1198).

JAPANESE *oi-ta* 'aged.' *-ta* is from a perfect aspectual suffix.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ure* (Bogoras 1922), *oračjan* 'length' (Moll), Koryak *uje-k* 'far,' *uje-lʔən* 'distant,' *uje* 'distance,' *ojaŋ* 'at a distance.'

• SM 129

252. LOSE *tam*

OLD JAPANESE *töm-* 'cease (tr.),' modern Japanese *toma-ru* 'cease.'

GILYAK *tamy-* 'cease.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *təmɣev* 'be lost.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*tammaɤ-* 'lose, be lost,' Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *tamaɤ-* 'lose, be lost,' North Alaskan Inuit *tammaq-* 'lose, be lost,' Greenlandic *tammaɤ-* 'be lost, lose one's way, make a mistake.'

253. LOUSE<sub>1</sub> *kum*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kem* 'to buzz, hum,' Old Prussian *camus* 'bumble-bee,' Russian *komar* 'mosquito,' Lithuanian *kamini* 'wild bee.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kumi* ~ *\*komi* 'a kind of insect,' Proto-Turkic *\*Kumir-* ~ *\*Kumif-* 'ant,' Old Turkic *qumursya* 'ant,' Tatar *kirmiska* 'ant,' Yakut *kimirdayas* 'ant.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *kömörege* 'kind of insect,' Khalkha *xömrög* 'insect.' Proto-Tungus *\*kumke*, Evenki, Even, Negidal *kumke*, Oroch *kume*, Udihe *kumuge*, Nanai (dial.) *kuŋke*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *kəmi* 'spider,' modern Korean *kemi* 'spider' (MLC 84).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kumo* 'spider.'

AINU *komui* 'pick lice,' *ikomu* 'search for lice.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*kəmxə* ~ *\*kəmaχʌ* 'stinging insect,' Chukchi *kəmʔəkəm* 'worm, caterpillar' (Moll), *kiməlgin* 'worm, caterpillar' (Bogoras 1922), Kamchadal *ikumčx* 'midge,' *ximɣim* 'worm.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*kumay*, Sirenik *kuməx*, Alutiiq *kumakiɤ-* 'delouse,' Naukan, Central Alaskan Yupik, North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *kumak*. Cf. also Proto-Eskimo *\*quma(ɤ)* 'intestinal worm,' Sirenik *qumaχ* 'intestinal worm,' Naukan, Central Alaskan Yupik *qumaq* 'tapeworm,' North Alaskan Inuit *qumak* 'worm in bearded seal intestine,' Greenlandic *qumaq* 'tapeworm.'

• N 180, SM 214. Cf. No. 434, WORM *kurm*.

254. LOUSE<sub>2</sub> *tay*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*täje*, Finnish, Estonian *täi*, Saami *tihke*, Cheremis *tij*, Udmurt *tej*, Komi-Zyrian *toj*, Ostyak *töytəm*, Vogul *takəm*, Hungarian *tetű*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'ijV*, Proto-Tungus *\*ti-kte*, Ulch *tiqte*, Orok *tikte*, Nanai *čikte*, Manchu *čixe*.

AINU *tajki* 'flea'; *tajki* 'flea' (all dialects, Hattori 192: 104).

- IS 335

255. LOVE<sub>1</sub> *nom*

KOREAN *im* (< *ńim*) 'one's beloved, esteemed person' (MLC 376).

OLD JAPANESE *nöm*- 'pray.'

AINU *nomi* 'worship'; *nomi* 'hold a festival, perform memorial rites' (all dialects, Hattori 173: 10).

- The Ainu word is perhaps a borrowing from Japanese.

256. LOVE<sub>2</sub> *sar*

URALIC: Hungarian *szeret*-.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*saľo*, Turkic: Chuvash *šaldər* 'beautiful,' Yakut *ıllar* 'to be strongly attracted to.' Proto-Tungus *\*sali*- 'esteem, appreciate,' Manchu *sali*- 'esteem,' Nanai, Orok *salj*- 'esteem,' Ulch *salu* 'esteem.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *salaŋ* 'love, affection, tenderness' (MLC 871).

OLD JAPANESE *sasop-u* 'lure, seduce, entice,' modern Japanese *sasou* 'seduce, entice.'

GILYAK *j-asra*.

257. LOVE<sub>3</sub> *rama*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*rem*- 'rest, support oneself, support,' Latvian *rāmas* 'still,' Lithuanian *rimti* 'to be calm,' Gothic *rimis* 'rest,' Avestan *rāmāyeiti* 'calms down.' In some languages the meaning is close to that of Ainu, cf. especially Sanskrit *rāmate* 'he/she finds pleasure in, loves, stays still, calms down,' Tocharian A *ram*, Tocharian B *rām* 'rests, finds pleasure in, loves.'

AINU *airamye* 'beloved'; *ramosma* (dialect 8, Hattori 164: 27), *era*-

*masu* (dialects 1, 3, 6, 7), *ram* 'mind, heart, soul' (dialects 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, Hattori 169: 57).

• BK 598

## 258. MAKE *kur*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**k<sup>w</sup>er-*, \**k<sup>hw</sup>er-* (GI) 'make, form, do,' Sanskrit *karóti* 'he/she makes, completes,' Avestan *kərənaoiti* 'does, makes,' Lithuanian *kuriù* 'make, construct, build,' Old Irish *cruth* 'form,' Old Church Slavic *kručĭjŭ* 'smith.'

PROTO-URALIC \**kure-* 'tie, knot,' Finnish *kuro-* 'tie,' Saami *gorrâ* 'tie together,' Proto-Samoyed \**kurâ* 'tie, weave,' Selkup *kuriqo* 'tie, weave,' Motor *kuram* 'tie, weave,' Yurak (Tundra) *xuras* 'fasten securely,' Enets *kuraza* 'tie up.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kuri* 'wattle, fence, enclosure, building,' Proto-Turkic \**Kur-* 'to erect (a building), establish,' Old Turkic *qur-* 'build,' Turkish *kur-* 'build,' Turkmen *our* 'build,' Kumyk *kur* 'create,' Chuvash *xur* ~ *xor* 'place, put.' Middle Mongolian *guri-jen* 'fenced wall,' Written Mongolian *kürijen* 'enclosure,' Khalkha *xürēn* 'enclosure,' Monguor *kuraŋ* 'enclosure.' Proto-Tungus \**kori* 'frame, blockhouse, cage, shed,' Nanai, Ulch, Oroq *qorĭ* 'frame, blockhouse,' Manchu *xorin* 'cage, shed,' Negidal *koj* 'frame, blockhouse.'

OLD JAPANESE *kuru-wa* 'fortress, embarkment, quarter,' modern Japanese *kuruwa* 'fortress.'

AINU *kara* 'make, do, act.'

• IS 365, N 236

## 259. MAN *er*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**r̥sén* 'male,' Avestan *arəšan* 'male,' Sanskrit *r̥ṣabhá-* 'bull, male animal in general'; Proto-Indo-European \**u̯ersén* 'male,' \**wers-en* (GI) 'male,' Latin *verrēs* 'boar,' Avestan *varəšna-* 'male,' Sanskrit *vīṣan-* 'male, man.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**urɜ* 'male, man,' Finnish *uros* 'male (of animals), adult man,' Saami *vâres* 'male animal, a male,' Hungarian *úr* 'husband, lord.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**jōre* 'man,' Proto-Turkic \**ēr* 'man, husband,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Yakut *er*, Tatar *ir*, Chuvash *ar*, Turkmen *är*.

Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *ere* 'man, male,' Khalkha, Dagur *er*, Kalmyk *erə*, Monguor *rē*. Proto-Tungus *\*ur* 'male, elk (two year old),' Evenki *ur* 'male,' *urikčān* 'elk,' Negidal *ojčān* 'elk.'

?MIDDLE KOREAN *olapi* 'brother,' modern Korean *olabi* 'brother.'  
GILYAK: Amur *ar* 'male.'

- N 108, BK 427

## 260. MANY<sub>1</sub> *manka*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*men(e)gh* 'abundant,' Old Irish *meinic(c)* 'abundant, frequent,' Old Norse *mengi* 'multitude,' Old English *manig*, Gothic *manags*, Old Church Slavic *mŕnogŭ* 'abundant.' Cf. also *\*meg(h)*, *\*meg-* (W), *\*mek'H-* (GI) 'large, great,' Hittite *mēkkis* 'much, many, numerous,' Old Irish *maige* 'large, great,' Albanian *madh*, Armenian *mec*, Sanskrit *māhi-*, Latin *magnus* 'large,' *mag-is* 'more,' Gothic *mikils* 'great, many,' Tocharian A *māk* 'many,' Tocharian B *māka* 'numerous.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*mone* ~ *\*mune* 'much, many,' Finnish *moni*, Estonian *mõni*, Saami *moanâk* 'a good many,' Udmurt *-mĭn*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*maŋka* 'big, strong,' Proto-Tungus *\*maŋga* 'strong, hard,' Negidal *maŋga* 'strong,' Manchu, Nanai, Oroch *maŋga* 'strong,' Evenki *maŋa* 'strong,' Even *maŋ* 'strong.' Cf. also Proto-Tungus *\*maŋ(g)ī* 'giant, evil spirit.'

KOREAN *mānha* 'be many,' *mānhi* 'much' (MLC 578), *mankkum* 'as much as.'

OLD JAPANESE *amane-* '(be) sufficient,' *mane-* '(be) many,' Ryukyuan *magi-sang* 'large.'

AINU *manka* 'be strong' (Dobrotvorskij; dialect 9, Hattori 292: 26).

GILYAK *maŋg-* 'be strong, able.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *mək*, *-mk-* 'numerous,' Koryak *-mk-* 'numerous, large,' *məkatak* 'increase in size or number,' Kamchadal *-mk-*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *amnakū-līx* 'to be numerous, many, much,' *amnakudim* 'many times.'

- SM 296, IS 348, N 280

261. MANY<sub>2</sub> *čok*

PROTO-URALIC \**čukkə* 'thick, dense,' Cheremis *čakata* 'thick,' Komi-Zyrian *čək* 'thick,' Vogul *sāw* 'much,' Hungarian *sok* 'much, many.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**č'ak'o* ~ \**č'ako* 'many, be full, enough,' Proto-Turkic \**čok* 'much, many,' Turkish *çok*, Azerbaijani *çok*. Proto-Tungus \**čak* 'full, strongly,' Manchu *čaq seme* 'strongly,' Orok *čak bi* 'full.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *čha-* 'be full,' *čjok hađa* 'be sufficient, plenty, enough' (Ramstedt 1949).

OLD JAPANESE *sugu(-ru)* 'go too far, exceed,' e.g. *tabe-sugi* 'overeating,' modern Japanese *sugi-ru*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *čik* 'completely, very.'

• IS 331

 262. MANY/MUCH *mel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mel-* 'strong, big,' Hittite *malā(i)-* 'approve, be favorable,' Lithuanian *malonūs* 'nice, pleasant,' Latin *melius* 'better,' *multus* 'many,' Greek *mállon* 'rather.'

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \**mälä-* 'to end,' Kamassian *molu* 'entirely,' Yurak (Tundra) *măleş* 'to end,' *male* 'already,' Enets *moleo* 'already.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**m̃iolo* 'full, to fill, thick,' Proto-Turkic \**bol* 'full, abundant,' Kazakh *mol* 'many, abundantly,' Tatar *mul* 'abundant,' Chagatai, Turkish, Turkmen, Azerbaijani *bol* 'large, broad, extended,' Chuvash *püle-mes* 'tall.' Middle Mongolian *mel-* ~ *möl-* 'to be full, become full,' Written Mongolian *melmeji-* 'full,' Khalkha *melmij-* 'full,' Kalmyk *mel* 'full.' Proto-Tungus \**mila-* 'broad, wide open,' Manchu *mila* 'broad.'

KOREAN *mol-a* 'drive together, hence all in all, *in toto*' (MLC 643).

OLD JAPANESE *mor-* 'to fill, heap up,' modern Japanese *moro-* 'heap up,' *moro* 'all,' Ryukyuan *mura* 'all, both.'

GILYAK *molyo* 'be many.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**mel* 'good,' \**miʔ-* 'good, nice,' Chukchi *əməlo* 'all,' *nə-mel-qin* 'good,' Koryak *melkytyk* 'enough, fill,' Kamchadal *mel* 'strongly, well,' *mel-la-x* 'good.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *amnaʁu-* 'be many, much,' Proto-Eskimo

- \**aməl(ə)ka(ɤ)*- 'be many,' Alutiiq *amləɤ*- 'be many,' Central Alaskan Yupik *amɬəq* 'much,' Greenlandic *amikɬa* 'be many.'  
 • N 278, BK 528, 529

263. MEAT *kam*

OLD JAPANESE *komura* 'fleshy part of the leg or arm.'

AINU *kam* 'flesh'; *kam* 'meat, flesh' (all dialects, Hattori 93: 9).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *qametvak* 'eat,' *qametvan* 'food' (Moll), *kəm-kəm* 'sausage from reindeer meat' (Bogoras 1922).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**kəməy* 'flesh,' Sirenik *kəməx* 'flesh, body, skin,' Naukan *kəmək* 'skin,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kəmək* 'flesh,' Greenlandic *kimik* '(inner) force, power, influence.'

264. MEET *mat*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mōd*- 'meet, approach,' Old Norse *mæta*, Old English *mētan*, Gothic *ga-mōtjan*, Armenian *matč'i* 'approach.'

KOREAN *mac* 'meet, receive, greet' (MLC 593).

JAPANESE *mat-u* 'wait for, expect.'

- SM 139

265. MIX *mes*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mei-k̑* ~ \**mi-n-k̑* (present stem also with *-s(k)ō*), \**meik-* (W), Greek *mígnumi*, Latin *misceō*, Old English *miscian*, Lithuanian *miēšti*, Old Church Slavic *měsiti*, Avestan *minašti*.

OLD JAPANESE *maziΦu* 'mix, blend,' *maziΦaru* 'associate,' modern Japanese *majiru* 'be mixed.'

266. MOON *tuk*

URALIC: Finno-Ugric: Baltic: Finnish *tähti* 'star,' Estonian *täht* (< *täkti*).

OLD JAPANESE *tuki*, modern Japanese *tsuki*, Ryukyuan *tsuchi*.

AINU: Sakhalin *touki* 'sun' (Dobrotvorskij).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *tuyiða-x*.



267. MOSQUITO/FLY *mak*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ma*kō- ~ \**mo*k-o- 'gnat, biting fly,' Sanskrit *má*kṣā 'fly,' *má*kṣikā 'fly, bee,' Lithuanian *mā*šalas, *mā*katas, Proto-Iranian \**mas*aka- 'fly,' Avestan *maxš*- 'fly.'

KOREAN *mō*ki 'mosquito' (MLC 628).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Sirenik *miŋ*gaχ 'fly,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ma*kuŋyaq 'mosquito' (Jacobson 1984).

268. MOTH *koya*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**ko*je ~ \**ko*ja 'moth, worm,' Finnish *ko*ja, Estonian *koi*, Saami *kū*qjē 'catterpillar,' Mordvin *ki* 'clothes moth,' Cheremis *kije*, Udmurt, Ostyak *kej*, Vogul *kāj*.

ALTAIC: Turkic: Old Turkic *kū*jā, Middle Turkish *kū*jā, Uzbek, Oirat *ku*ja. Tungus: Evenki *ku*ja-*ka* 'gadfly maggot' (Räsänen 1969).

KOREAN *kū*j-*tə*ki 'gnat, mosquito,' *kkō*y-*ta* 'swarm of flies, ants, etc.' (MLC 189).

AINU *ki* 'louse.'

- IS 349, N 167

269. MOUNTAIN *pal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pe*li-s-, \**pe*lis- (W), \**p*<sup>h</sup>el- (GI) 'rock, stone,' Old Irish *ail* (< \**pal*-i) 'cliff,' Old High German *felis* 'cliff,' Pashto *par*ša 'steep slope,' Kati *par*ši 'cliff, mountain,' Sanskrit *pā*śī 'stone.'

PROTO-URALIC \**pi*de(-*kä*) 'high, long,' Finnish *pit*kä 'long,' Estonian *pikk* 'long,' Ostyak *pēt* 'high,' Vogul *pāl*t 'length,' Hungarian *fél* 'upward, up,' Yurak *pir*ce 'high,' Enets *fī*d'e ~ *fise* 'high,' Selkup *pir*gä 'high.'

YUKAGHIR: Chuvan *pala* 'mountain, stone, escarpment.'

ALTAIC: Turkic: Old Turkic *bal*bal 'heap of stones as a memorial to a dead person,' *bāl* 'hill, ravine,' Uighur *bāl* 'hill,' Turkish *bāl* 'hill' (Räsänen 1969). Tungus: Evenki *por*aka 'mountain,' *por*ati 'height, peak.'

JAPANESE: Ryukyuan *fira* 'hill.'

AINU *pira* 'cliff'; *pira* 'rock' (Hattori 208: 9).

GILYAK *pal* 'forest, mountain.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pəlvənt* 'mountain' (Bogoras 1922), Koryak *palpal* 'name of a chain of mountains north of the Koryak territory.'

• BK 36

## 270. MOUTH *pol*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'ulo* 'cheek,' Middle Mongolian *hurul* 'lip,' Khal-kha *urūl* 'lip,' Dagur *xorōl* 'lip,' Monguor *urōl* 'lip,' Proto-Tungus \**pul* 'cheek, corner of the mouth, inner side of the cheek, gum,' Ulch *pūli* 'cheekbone,' Orok *pulči* 'inner side of the cheek,' Nanai *polpi* 'inner side of the cheek,' Manchu *fulžin* 'cheek,' Negidal *xolin* 'corner of the mouth.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *po-čjokai* 'cheek,' modern Korean *pol* 'cheek' (MLC 803).

OLD JAPANESE *popo* 'cheek,' modern Japanese *hoho* 'cheek,' Ryukyuan *fofo* 'cheek.'

AINU *par(a)*; *par* (dialect 1-3), *čaro* (dialects 5-7), *paroho* (dialect 8), *čaru* (dialect 9), *čaro* ~ *čaru* (dialect 10, Hattori 6: 40). A fair number of roots in Ainu have variants in *p* and *č*.

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *p'əlxəŋ* ~ *p'əlxəŋ*.

• SM 42

## 271. MOUTH/OPENING *anga*

PROTO-URALIC \**aŋe* 'opening, cavity, incision,' Cheremis *äŋ* 'mouth (of a river),' Udmurt *im* 'mouth,' Komi-Zyrian *vom* 'mouth, opening,' Ostyak *uŋ* 'mouth,' Hungarian (dial.) *aj* 'indentation, valley,' Proto-Samoyed \**äŋ* 'mouth,' Yurak *ñaʔ* 'mouth,' Enets *naʔ* 'mouth.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra, Kolyma *aŋa* 'opening.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**aŋa* 'hole, crack, gape,' Proto-Tungus \**aŋa* 'hole, crack, open,' \**aŋma-* (Benzing 38) 'mouth,' Gold *aŋma*, Lamut *amŋa*, Evenki *aŋa* 'mouth,' Even *amŋa-* 'mouth,' Ulch *aŋgala* 'hole,' Even *āŋa-* 'open,' Negidal *aŋa* 'mouth (of an animal),' Oroch *amma* 'chin, lower jaw' (Tsintsius I: 45).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ana* 'hole.'

GILYAK *yŋg* 'mouth, beak.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *aŋk* 'to open.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *haŋux* 'pit, ditch; to dig (a hole),' Proto-Eskimo *\*aŋva-* 'be open,' Sirenik *aŋvanəχ* 'be open,' Central Siberian Yupik *aŋvanəq* 'hollow beneath the shoulder blade,' Central Alaskan Yupik *aŋpaκ-* 'open (something),' North Alaskan Inuit *aŋma-* 'be open,' Greenlandic *amma-* 'be open.'

• IS 358, N 105, BK 465. A variant with the locative suffix *-ma* or *-ba* seems also to exist, as in the Inuit forms cited above. Cf. also such Tungus forms as Lamut *amŋa*, Gold *aŋma*, Oroch *amma* 'chin, lower jaw' ('mouth' > 'chin').

## 272. MUD *siba*

PROTO-URALIC *\*śawe* 'clay, mud,' Finnish *savi* 'clay, mud,' Estonian *sau* 'clay,' Mordvin *śovoń* 'clay,' Cheremis *śun* 'clay,' Komi-Zyrian *śun* 'clay (blue),' Ostyak *săwə* 'clay,' Vogul *sowl'* 'clay, earth.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*sipa* 'clay, to smear,' Proto-Turkic *\*siba-* 'smear,' Old Turkic *siba-* 'smear,' Turkish *sıva-* 'smear.' Middle Mongolian *šibar* 'clay, smear with clay,' Written Mongolian *sibar* 'clay,' Khalkha *šavar* 'clay,' Kalmyk *šawr* 'clay,' Dagur *šaur* 'clay.' Proto-Tungus *\*siba-* 'smear (with clay), bog, marsh,' Evenki *siwa-* 'smear with clay,' Even *hiwtay* 'bog, marsh,' Manchu *šabar-gan gida-* 'to poultice.'

OLD JAPANESE *sapa* 'bog, marsh,' *sapa-s* 'dip, smear with lacquer,' modern Japanese *sawa* 'bog,' *sawas-* 'smear with lacquer.'

AINU *osoma* 'excrement, dung' (Hattori 15: 123).

• IS 348, Poppe 1970: 30, 46, 114, 123.

## 273. NAME<sub>1</sub> *nim* ~ *nom*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(e)nom̥* ~ *\*(o)nom̥* ~ *\*nōm̥*, *\*(ə)noə-m̥* (W), *\*nom(e/o)n* (GI), Hittite *lāman*, Tocharian B *ñem*, Latin *nōmen*, Old English *nama*, Old High German *namo*, Gothic *namō*, Albanian *emën*, Armenian *anun*, Sanskrit *nāma*.

PROTO-URALIC *\*nime*, Finnish, Estonian *nimi*, Mordvin *l'em*, Cheremis *ləm*, Udmurt *ńim*, Ostyak *nem*, Hungarian *név*, Proto-Samoyed *\*nim* ~ *\*nüm*, Yurak (Tundra), Selkup, Kamassian *nim*, Yurak (Forest), Tavgy *ńim*.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *niu*, Chuvan *nyva*.

OLD JAPANESE *na*, modern Japanese *na*(*mae*).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *nənnə*.

- IS 343, N 317, BK 569

274. NAME<sub>2</sub> *at*

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic \**āt*, Old Turkic, Tatar *at*, Turkish, Azerbaijani *ad*, Turkmen, Yakut *āt*, Chuvash *jat*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**atəκ*, Sirenik *atəχ*, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *atəq*, North Alaskan Inuit *atīq*, Greenlandic *atīq*.

275. NARROW *cupa*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**ćuppa* ‘narrow, thin,’ Finnish *suppa* ‘thin, narrow,’ Saami *čoppe* ‘bag-shaped end of a skin rug for putting the feet in,’ Udmurt *śupeg* ‘thin, narrow.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**č’ip’o* ‘narrow, small,’ Middle Mongolian \**čibda-* ‘thin (of water flow), small,’ Khalkha *čavdag* ‘thin.’ Proto-Tungus \**čipu-*, Evenki *čipikte*, Even *čuputī*.

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *čop-* (MLC 1482).

OLD JAPANESE *tipisa* ‘small,’ modern Japanese *chīsa-* ‘small.’

- SM 299

276. NEW<sub>1</sub> *say*

ALTAIC: Turkic: Kirghiz *saj* ‘young.’ Mongolian *saj(a)* ‘newly, recently’ (Räsänen 1969: 394).

MIDDLE KOREAN *sai*, modern Korean *sä* (< \**sāy*) ‘new, fresh’ (MLC 919).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *sara* ‘again, anew.’

- SM 154

277. NEW<sub>2</sub> *ud*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**wud’e*, Finnish *uusi*, Estonian *uus*, Saami *qđđâ*, Mordvin *od*, Cheremis *uw*, Udmurt *vil’*, Komi-Zyrian *vil’*, Hungarian *új*.

OLD JAPANESE *udu* ‘rare, valuable, new, curious.’

278. NIGHT *nok*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*nek<sup>w</sup>-(t)-* ~ *\*nok<sup>w</sup>-(t)-*, *\*nek<sup>w</sup>-t-* (W), *\*ne/ok<sup>hw</sup>t<sup>h</sup>-* (GI), Hittite *nekuz* 'at night,' Tocharian A *nokte* 'at night,' Old Irish *innocht* 'tonight,' Latin *nox*, Old English *neaht*, Old High German *naht*, Gothic *nahts*, Latvian *nakts*, Old Church Slavic *noštĭ*, Albanian *natë*.

URALIC: Finnish *nukkua* 'sleep, lie down.'

OLD JAPANESE *nuk-* 'take off clothes,' modern Japanese *nug-* 'take off clothes.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*nki-nki*, Chukchi *nəkikin*, Koryak *nəkinək*, Aliutor *nki*, Kamchadal *nkənk*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *unuy-ulax* 'long ago' (literally, 'not to-night?'), Proto-Eskimo *\*unnuy*, Sirenik *unux*, Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *unuk*, North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *unnuk* 'evening.' Cf. also *\*iŋŋak-* 'lie down (to sleep),' Sirenik, Alutiiq *iŋak-* 'lie down, go to bed,' Greenlandic *innak-* 'go to bed' and Proto-Inuit *\*anaqa* 'later, in the evening,' North Alaskan Inuit *anaqami* 'in the evening,' Greenlandic *annaket* 'later, some time in the evening.'

279. NOSE *kanka*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kʲoŋa*, Proto-Turkic *\*K(i)aŋ(-ir)-* 'snout, beak, nose,' Turkmen *goŋursa* 'to reek,' Yakut *qaŋʲinaj* 'snuffle.' Middle Mongolian *qabar*, Written Mongolian *qabar* ~ *qamar*, Khalkha, Dagur *xamar*, Kalmyk *xamɣ*, Monguor *xavar*. Proto-Tungus *\*xoŋo-*, Nanai *qoŋtoro*, Evenki, Negidal *oŋokto*, Even *oŋət*. According to Street and Miller (1975: 39ff.), "a complex of forms in Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungus seems to warrant a reconstruction of Proto-Altaic *\*kaŋ* 'nose.'"

MIDDLE KOREAN *koh*, modern Korean *kho* (MLC 1673).

OLD JAPANESE *kag-* 'to smell,' modern Japanese *kag-u* 'to smell.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *kekŋ*, Southern Kamchadal *kankan* (Radliński).

PROTO-ESKIMO-ALEUT *\*qəŋa*, Proto-Eskimo *\*qəŋak*, Sirenik *qəŋəχ*, Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *qəŋaq*, North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *qiŋaq*.

280. NOW *nu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**nŭ-*, \**nu-* (W) 'now' (interpreted as zero-grade of *neu* 'new'), Hittite, Tocharian A *nu*, Latin *num*, Old English, Old Norse, Old High German *nū*, Gothic, Avestan, Latvian *nu*, Sanskrit *nú*.

PROTO-URALIC \**NükV* (Illich-Svitych), Finnish *nyt*, Estonian *nüüd* (interpreted as containing locative *-t*, cf. Finnish *ny-ky* 'present').

PROTO-ALTAIC \**nebi* 'new,' Proto-Tungus \**nebi* 'new, fresh younger (brother or sister),' Orok *new* ~ *neu* 'younger,' Ulch *neu* 'younger,' Even *neji* 'new, fresh.' Cf. also Proto-Tungus \**nē* 'now,' Manchu *ne* 'now, recently,' Udihe *nē* 'right now,' Ulch *ne* 'immediately' (Tsintsius 1975-77: 614).

MIDDLE KOREAN *nə-* 'younger relative (in compounds),' modern Korean *nə-* 'younger brother (in compounds).' Cf. also Korean *-nin* (topicalizer).

OLD JAPANESE *nipi-* 'new,' modern Japanese *nii* 'new.'

AINU *nani* 'at once, immediately' (dialects 1-5, 9, Hattori 246: 2).

GILYAK *nuyi-* 'be first,' *na-f*, *nana* 'today,' *ny(a)x* 'today,' Southeast Sakhalin *nek* 'recently.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**nukaɤ* 'younger sibling (of the same sex),' Sirenik *nuka* 'sister,' Central Alaskan Yupik *nukaq* 'beaver in the second year; younger sibling,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *nuka(q)* 'younger sibling.' Cf. also Proto-Inuit \**nukaqliq* 'youngest child,' North Alaskan Inuit *nukaqʔiq* 'youngest child,' Greenlandic *nukaɤʔiq* 'youngest child.'

• IS 368, N 335, BK 561

281. NURSE (v.)/BREAST *melk*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mēlg-* ~ \**meləg-*, \**melg-* (W), \**melk̑-* (GI) 'to milk,' Greek *amēlgō* 'to milk,' Latin *mulgēre* 'to milk,' Irish *bligim* 'to milk,' *mlicht* 'milk,' Gothic *miluks* 'milk,' Old Norse *mjolka* 'to milk,' English 'to milk, milk,' Lithuanian *milžti* 'to milk,' Old Church Slavic *mlěsti* 'to milk,' Albanian *mjellë* 'to milk,' Tocharian A *mālk-lune* 'milking,' *malke* 'milk,' Tocharian B *malk-wer* 'milk.' The Indic form \**marž-* 'to wipe off, rub' is considered not to be cognate with these forms by Illich-Svitych (1976: 58) and Gamkrelidze and Ivanov (1984: 569), despite

Pokorny's assertion to the contrary.

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*mälke* 'breast,' Proto-Uralic (Illich-Svitych) *\*mälye* 'breast,' Finnish *mälvi* 'breast of a bird,' Estonian *mälv* 'breast of a bird,' Saami *miel'ka* 'middle of the breast,' Mordvin *mälkä* 'breast,' Cheremis *mel* 'breast,' Udmurt *mäl* 'breast,' Ostyak *möyäl* 'breast,' Vogul *māyl* 'breast,' Hungarian *mell* 'breast.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *meļu-t* 'chest,' Chuvan *maly-t'* 'chest.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*muk'e* 'suck,' Proto-Turkic *\*bö̋k-* 'to be satiated, full,' Old Turkic *bök-* 'be full,' Yakut *böyöx* 'be full.' Middle Mongolian *meke-* 'breast (female), suck,' Written Mongolian *meke-re-* 'move the jaws,' Khalkha *mexre-* 'move the jaws,' Dagur *mek* 'breast, to nurse.' Proto-Tungus *\*muku-* 'fill mouth with liquid,' Manchu, Evenki *muku-* 'fill mouth with liquid,' Negidal *moxon* 'fill mouth with liquid,' Even *mūq-* 'fill mouth with liquid.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*b̥alge* 'throat, to swallow,' Middle Mongolian *balgu* 'to swallow,' Written Mongolian *balγu-* 'to swallow,' Khalkha *balga-* 'to swallow,' Kalmyk *balγə-* 'to swallow.' Proto-Tungus *\*bilga* 'throat,' Evenki *bilga* 'throat,' Negidal *bilga* 'throat,' Nanai *bilga* 'throat,' Manchu *bilγa* 'throat,' Ulch *bilž̥a* 'throat,' Orok *bilda* 'throat.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *mək-* 'eat, drink.'

OLD JAPANESE *makanap-* 'feed, provide meals,' modern Japanese *makana-* 'feed.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pilgən* 'throat,' Koryak *pilgən* 'throat,' Kamchadal *pilh* 'hunger.' Cf. also *mačo* (stem *mačv-*) 'breast' (Chukchi *l* regularly alternates with *č*; see Volume 1: 59.).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*məluγ-* 'suck the breast,' *\*mulə(γ)* 'nipple, tip,' Kuskokwim *milugâ* 'sucks it out,' *mulik* 'nipple,' *milûgarâ* 'licks (or sucks) it; kisses it (a child),' West Central Inuit *miluk* 'woman's breast, to suck,' Proto-Inuit *\*malak ~ \*malaq* 'front of throat,' North Alaskan Inuit *malak* 'chest,' Greenlandic *malaq* 'front of throat.'

• IS 338, N 291, BR 13, BK 552, Ruhlen 1994b

282. OLD<sub>1</sub> *pel*

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *polut'*, Tundra *pälur*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**pjulu* 'old, ancient,' Proto-Turkic \**bıldur* 'past time,' Old Turkic *bıldır* 'past time,' Turkmen *bildir* 'past time,' Yakut *bilır* 'past time.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha *boli-* 'become old, weak, cease.' Proto-Tungus \**polokta* 'old, worn out, last year's,' Evenki *holokto* 'old, worn out,' Negidal *xolokto* 'last year's.'

OLD JAPANESE *puru-*, modern Japanese *furu-*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ən-pəl-ən* (Bogoras 1922), *pəlqatgərgən* 'old age,' Koryak *pəlqät* 'grow old' (Bogoras 1917).

### 283. OLD<sub>2</sub> *kara*

INDO-EUROPEAN: Hittite *karuilli-* 'former, of old.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kèru* ~ \**k'èru* 'old, worn out,' Proto-Turkic \**Karī* 'old, become old, old woman,' Old Turkic *qarī*, Turkish *kart*, Azerbaijani *garī* 'old woman,' Turkmen *cartaŋ*, Yakut *kiriĵ-* 'become old.' Middle Mongolian \**kari-* ~ \**kar-si-* 'become old, weaken,' Written Mongolian *qari-* 'become old,' Khalkha *xari-* 'become old.'

OLD JAPANESE *kuta-* 'be tired, worn out,' modern Japanese *kutabire-* 'be tired.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Yupik: Central Alaskan Yupik *akkallaq* 'old thing, thing of the past' (Jacobson 1984).

### 284. ONE *oi*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**oi-nos*, \**oi-wo* 'only,' \**oi-no-* (W), \**oi-no-* ~ \**oi-wo-* ~ \**oi-k<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'one,' Avestan *aēva-*, Gothic, Old Prussian *ains*, Greek *oi-os*, Latin *ūnus*, Old Irish *oīn* 'only one, single,' Old English *ān*, Old High German *ein*, Old Church Slavic *ino-*, Sanskrit *éka-*.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma, Tundra *ai* 'again, anew, once, more.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *oi-rab-* 'orphan, lonely,' modern Korean *werop* 'orphan,' *oy* 'only, single, one, lone, sole, isolated' (MLC 1220).

### 285. OPEN<sub>1</sub> (v.) *akur*

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic \**Agir* 'mouth, lip(s), mouth of a river.' Poppe (1960: 95) compares this form with Mongolian *ayuri* 'steam' and



Korean *akuli* 'mouth.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *akui* 'mouth, a little open,' modern Korean *akuli* ~ *akali* 'mouth,' *aku* 'opening, slit,' *akwi* 'crotch, fork' (MLC 1066, 1067).

OLD JAPANESE *aku*, modern Japanese *aku* 'to open (intr.),' *ake-ru* 'to open (tr.),' Ryukyuan *ak-ing*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *akvərgən* 'hole, opening.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*ikiɤ-*, Sirenik *ikiyžur-*, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *ikiɤ-*, Greenlandic *ikiɤsit-* 'open, ajar, spread out.' Cf. also Aleut *agi-kuqing* 'I open my lips' (Geoghegan), Proto-Eskimo *\*ayittaɤ-* 'open mouth,' Sirenik *ayətaɤ-* 'to yawn,' Alutiiq *aitaɤ-* 'open mouth,' Central Alaskan Yupik *aitaɤ-* 'gape, spread open,' Greenlandic *aatsaɤ-* 'open mouth, gape.'

• SM 158

## 286. OPEN<sub>2</sub> (v.) *pa(n)te*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*pet-*, *\*petə-* (W) 'spread out (the arms),' Latin *pateō* 'I extend, reach to,' *pandō* 'I spread out,' Old Welsh *etem* 'fathom,' Old Prussian *pette* 'shoulder.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*pančə-* ~ *\*pače-* (the latter reconstruction is based on Cheremis; the first, on other languages, e.g. Vogul), Saami *puottsō* 'naked, bare,' Mordvin *pańže-*, Cheremis *pača-*, Ostyak *pūñč-*, Vogul *pōñš-*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p'ač* 'V 'to open, split up,' Proto-Turkic *\*ač-*, Uighur, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Tatar, Turkish (dial.) *ač* (< *\*hač*), *hacik* 'open,' Chuvash *os-*. Middle Mongolian (*h*)*ača* 'bifurcation,' Written Mongolian *ača(n)* 'bifurcation,' Khalkha *ac* 'bifurcation.' Proto-Tungus *\*pač-* 'crack, split, interval,' Even *hačiq* 'crack.'

OLD JAPANESE *pazimu* 'begin,' modern Japanese *hajimaru* 'begin.'

• IS 353. Note the variation between nasal and non-nasal forms in Latin and Uralic, and a reflex of a nasal cluster in Japanese as shown by voicing (*nigori*).

## 287. OTHER<sub>1</sub> *al*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*aljos-*, *\*alyo-* (W), Latin *alius*, *alter* 'second,' Old Irish *aile*, Old English *elles* 'otherwise,' Old High Ger-

man *elles*, Gothic *aljis*, Armenian *ayl*, Tocharian B *alyek*.

AINU *ara* 'one of two.'

GILYAK: Amur *alv-erq* 'behind, on the other side,' Sakhalin *alya-f* 'behind, on the other side.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *aləm* 'one of a pair, paired thing,' *alvaŋ* 'otherwise,' *alewlekəŋ* 'one after the other, in single file.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *a(a)lax* 'two,' Proto-Eskimo *\*aləʁ* 'other (of a pair),' Sirenik *aləχ* 'companion,' Alutiiq *aʔəq* '(its) other, companion, placenta,' North Alaskan Inuit *aləa(i)* 'other one of a pair,' Greenlandic *akʔa(ʁ)* 'one of them.' Fortescue et al. (1994: 17) report that Bergsland does not consider Aleut *a(a)lax* 'two' cognate with the Eskimo forms. Cf. also Proto-Eskimo *\*atla* 'other,' Sirenik, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *aʔa* '(an)other,' North Alaskan Inuit *alla* '(an)other,' Greenlandic *aʔʔa* 'other.'

## 288. OTHER<sub>2</sub> *ena*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*anj-os*, *\*h<sub>1</sub>en-* (MA), Sanskrit *anyá-*, Avestan *anya*, Old High German *andar*, Lithuanian *añtras* 'other, second.'

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed *\*ańə-*, Tavgy *anai* 'again,' Enets *ańi* 'again,' Selkup *wəńjʔ*.

YUKAGHIR: Tundra, Kolyma *jen*.

ALTAIC: Mongolian *inay* 'friend, lover.'

GILYAK *ena-* 'be other, foreign, affinal relative,' *en-f* 'another place,' Southeast Gilyak *ena-ŋ* 'another person.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *əna-an* 'neighboring tent in the same camp,' *əna-alən* 'neighbors in camp,' Koryak *enajal-γən* 'neighbor.'

• For the semantics, cf. Russian *drug* 'friend,' *drugij* 'other,' and Alutiiq *aʔəq* 'other, companion,' cited above.

## 289. OTHER<sub>3</sub> *qol*

GILYAK *qal* 'change, replace.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *qol* 'other, one of two,' Kamchadal *qula* 'other' (Worth).

290. PAIN *bal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*bheleu-* ~ *\*bhlēu-* 'harm,' *\*bheilu-* (W) 'harm,' Proto-Germanic *\*balwaz* 'harm,' Old English *bealo* 'harm, ruin.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*bjal̥(č)a* 'wound, harm,' Proto-Turkic *\*biāl̥(č)* 'wound,' *\*bāl̥* 'wound' (Räsänen 1969: 65), Old Turkic *baš* 'wound,' Turkmen *bāš* 'wound,' Yakut *bās* 'wound,' Chuvash *pūžek* 'scar.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *bilčayu* 'wound, scar,' Khalkha *balcū* 'wound.' Proto-Tungus *\*bial-* 'to harm, damage, be in a different position,' Manchu *bele* 'harm,' Even *beleŋe* 'harm,' Evenki *bel-* 'be in a difficult position.'

OLD JAPANESE *wazapapi* 'damage, harm, disaster,' modern Japanese *wazawai* 'damage.'

AINU *ubara* 'be in pain or sick.'

291. PALM *palaŋ*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*p̥l̥-mā*, *\*pl̥ə-mā-* (W) 'palm' (proposed as an extension of *\*pelə-* ~ *\*plā-* 'be broad, flat'), Latin *palma*, Greek *palámē*, Old English *folm* 'palm, hand,' Old Irish *lām* 'hand.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*piŋɜ*, Finnish *pivo*, Estonian *pihu*, Proto-Samoyed *\*peŋ*, Yurak *peŋ*, Enets *pe*, Selkup *pīŋka*, Kamassian *pəŋ*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p̥āl̥ŋa* 'palm (of hand),' Proto-Turkic *\*(h)āja* (< *\*pāl̥ŋa*), Old Turkic *aja*, Turkmen *āja*, Yellow Uighur *xaja*. Middle Mongolian *xalagan*, Written Mongolian *alaya(n)*, Khalkha *alga*, Kalmyk *alxən*, Dagur *xaləg*, Monguor *xalca*. Proto-Tungus *\*palŋa*, *\*paliŋa* (Benzing 45), Nanai *pajŋa*, Manchu *falaŋ-gu*, Ulch *paña*, Negidal *xaŋŋa*, Oroch *xaŋa*, Even *hanŋə*, Evenki *xanŋa*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *pāl* 'armful,' modern Korean *pal* 'armful.'

• N 369, BK 49. Starostin assumes that Turkic has deleted *-l-*, thus connecting Turkic with Mongolian and Korean.

292. PERSON<sub>1</sub> *kum* ~ *kun*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*gh̥dem* ~ *\*gh̥dom*, *\*dhghem-* (W), *\*d<sup>h</sup>(e)gh̥om-* (GI) 'earth,' Latin *homō*, Gothic, Old English *guma* 'man,' Old High German *gomo* 'man,' Lithuanian *žmuō*.

URALIC: Selkup *kum* 'man,' Kamassian *koŋ* 'master.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**Kün* 'person, people, country,' Proto-Turkic \**kün* 'people,' Old Turkic *kün* 'people.' Middle Mongolian *gu'un* ~ *Komon*, Written Mongolian *kümün*, Khalkha *xün*, Kalmyk *kün* ~ *kümᠤ*, Dagur *kū* ~ *xū*, Monguor *kun*. Proto-Tungus \**kün*- 'relative, kinsman, name of Manchu clan, name of Evens,' Manchu *ᠬᠤᠨᠴᠢᠰᠢᠨ* 'relative,' Even *qıŋgalaq* 'relative.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kin* 'kin, origin,' modern Korean *kkın* 'kin.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kuni* 'country.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *qamzan* 'husband.'

## 293. PERSON<sub>2</sub> *sorom*

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *šoromo*.

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *sälām* (Ramstedt 1952-57).

## 294. PERSON<sub>3</sub> *mon*

INDO-EUROPEAN: Proto-Indo-European \**manu(-s)* ~ \**monu(-s)*, \**man-* (W), \**manu-* (GI) 'man,' Sanskrit *mānu* ~ *mānuṣ* 'man, person,' Gothic *manna* 'man,' Old High German *mann*, English man (plural men), woman (< wife + man), Old Church Slavic *mъžī* (< \**mon-g-jo-*), Russian *muž* 'husband.'

PROTO-URALIC (Illich-Svitych) \**māńíce* 'man, person'; Ugric: Vogul *mēńci* ~ *mańsi* (self-name), Ostyak *mańt'* ~ *mońt'* ~ *məs* ~ *maś* (self-name of one Ostyak clan), Hungarian *magyar* (self-name); Finnic: Finnish *mies*, Estonian *mees*. Cf. also Proto-Uralic (Illich-Svitych) \**mińä* 'daughter-in-law,' Finnish *miniä* 'daughter-in-law,' Saami *mānje-* 'daughter-in-law,' Udmurt *ići-meń* 'younger brother's wife,' Vogul *mĩń* 'daughter-in-law,' Ostyak *meń* 'daughter-in-law,' Proto-Samoyed (Illich-Svitych) \**mějV* 'daughter-in-law,' Yurak *mēje* 'daughter-in-law,' Enets *mī* 'daughter-in-law,' Kamassian *mēji* 'daughter-in-law.'

OLD JAPANESE (wo-) *mina* 'woman,' modern Japanese *onna* 'woman.'

AINU *meno(-ko)* ~ *mene(-ko)* 'woman.'

• N 292, 301, BR 15, BK 542. It is interesting that Illich-Svitych reconstructed two roots, \**māńV* 'man, male' and \**mińä* 'woman, female relative,' which appear to show the same vowel contrast—a 'strong, masculine' vs. e 'weak, feminine'—seen in the roots for

OLDER BROTHER (No. 51) and OLDER SISTER (No. 340).

295. PIERCE<sub>1</sub> *tel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**dhelg*- 'pierce, sting, needle,' Old Irish *delg* 'needle, pin,' Latin *falx* 'curved blade,' Old English *dalc* 'bracelet,' Lithuanian *dilgùs* 'stinging.' This is probably a root extension of \**dhel*- 'hollow.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'uli* ~ \**t'oli* 'pierce, skewer,' Proto-Tungus \**tule*- 'skewer,' Negidal, Nanai, Ulch, Orok, Evenki *tule* 'skewer,' Even *tul* 'skewer.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**telV* 'split, strike,' Proto-Turkic \**del*- ~ \**deł*- 'bore through, cut, open, make holes,' Old Turkic *tel*- 'bore through,' *teš* 'make holes,' Turkish *del*- 'cut,' *deš*- 'make holes,' *delik* 'hole,' Azerbaijani *del*- 'cut,' Yakut *tel*- 'open,' *tes*- 'make holes.' Middle Mongolian *delet*- 'strike, beat, hit,' Written Mongolian *deled*- 'strike,' Khalkha *dele*- 'strike,' Kalmyk *del*- 'strike.' Proto-Tungus \**del*- 'split, divide, be divided,' Evenki, Nanai *delki*- 'split,' Even *delkə* 'split,' Manchu *dende* 'split,' *delxe* 'be divided.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tal'o*.

OLD JAPANESE *tura-nuk*-, modern Japanese *tsuranuk-u*.

GILYAK *t'oli* 'pierce through.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *til*- 'stab.'

• BK 79

296. PIERCE<sub>2</sub> *kap*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*(*s*)*kēp* ~ \*(*s*)*kōp* ~ \*(*s*)*kǎp* ~ \*(*s*)*kobh* ~ \*(*s*)*kāb*, \*(*s*)*kep*- (W) 'cut with a sharp tool, scratch, shave,' Latin *scabō* 'I shave, scratch,' Old English *scafan* 'shave,' English *shape*, Gothic *skaban* 'shear,' Latvian *skabīt* 'hew off,' Old Church Slavic *skoblī* 'scraping knife.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kopV* 'to plane, whet,' Proto-Turkic \**kobla*- 'to sharpen, plane,' Old Turkic *qovša* 'sharpen, plane,' Turkish *qovuş* 'sharpen.' Middle Mongolian *kobiki* 'a kind of chisel with a grooved blade,' Written Mongolian *qobki* 'chisel,' Khalkha *xovki* 'chisel.' Proto-Tungus \**kuba*- 'plane, scrape,' Negidal *kowa*- 'scrape,' Even *quwun* 'scraper,' Evenki *kuwa* 'scrape,' Manchu *quwa-fiṣa*- 'scrape,' Orok *quwaj* 'plough.'

GILYAK *k'yv* 'cut down.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*kapə-* 'stab,' Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kapə-* 'stab, poke,' North Alaskan Inuit *kapi-* 'stab, pierce,' Greenlandic *kapi-* 'stab, pierce.' Cf. also Proto-Eskimo *\*kapuɣ-* 'stab repeatedly,' Sirenik *kapuy-* 'pierce with an awl,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kapuɣ-* 'stab or poke repeatedly,' North Alaskan Inuit *kapuɣ-* 'spear repeatedly,' Greenlandic *kapuɣ-* 'stab several times' and Proto-Eskimo *\*kapputə-* 'stick into,' Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kaputə-* 'stick into,' Greenlandic *kapput(i)-* 'stick into.'

### 297. PIERCE<sub>3</sub> *tek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)teig-*, *\*steig-* (W) 'to prick, point,' Latin *īn-stīgō* 'goad,' Old English *stician* 'prick,' Old High German *sticken* 'stick, stab,' Gothic *stiks* 'sticking, stab,' Sanskrit *tējate* 'is sharp.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*tekə-* 'push, shove, kick, hit,' Finnish *työntä* 'push, shove,' Komi-Zyrian *toj-* 'push,' Ostyak *tōki-* 'fill, stuff,' Vogul *täy-* 'push,' Hungarian *tűz-* 'pin on, fasten on.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*tokV* 'plait, weave,' Proto-Turkic *\*doku-* 'weave,' Old Turkic *toqu-* 'weave,' Turkish *doku-* 'weave.' Proto-Tungus *\*duku* 'to plait,' Negidal *dukte-* 'to plait,' Nanai, Ulch *dū-* 'to plait.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*t'ok'u ~ \*t'oku* 'hit, knock, beat,' Proto-Turkic *\*toki-* 'hit, knock, strike,' Old Turkic *toqi-* 'hit,' Turkish *doku-* 'hit,' Azerbaijani *toxu-* 'hit,' Turkmen *doki-* 'hit.' Middle Mongolian *togsi-* 'strike, beat,' Written Mongolian *toysi-* 'strike,' Khalkha *togši-* 'strike,' Dagur *tokšör* 'hammer.' Proto-Tungus *\*tokta* 'hit, knock, chop,' Negidal, Nanai, Evenki *tokto* 'chop,' Manchu *toq seme* 'sound of knocking.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *thi-* 'hit, strike, beat.' Cf. also Middle Korean *thir ~ tah-* 'loom, to plait,' Modern Korean *thir* 'loom,' *tah-* 'to plait.'

OLD JAPANESE *tuk-u* 'hit, strike, beat,' modern Japanese *tsuk-u* 'hit.' Cf. also Old Japanese *tog-* 'grow, protrude,' modern Japanese *toge* 'thorn, splinter,' *togaru* 'be pointed.'

AINU *tok ~ tuk* 'extend, upward, project.'

298. PLAIT (v.) *pin*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)pen-(d)-, \*spen-* (W) 'draw, spin,' Latvian *pinu* 'weave,' Lithuanian *pinti* 'weave, plait, braid,' Old English, Old High German, Gothic *spinnan* 'spin,' English spindle, Old Church Slavic *pŭnŭ* 'tighten,' Albanian *pe* 'thread,' Armenian *henum* 'weave,' Tocharian B *pänn-* 'draw (out), stretch.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*puna-* 'spin, plait, weave,' Finnish *puno-* 'turn, twist,' Estonian *punu-*, Saami *bådne-* 'spin,' Mordvin *pona-* 'plait, braid,' Cheremis *pøne-*, Udmurt *pun-* 'wind, weave,' Komi-Zyrian *pjn-* 'braid,' Ostyak *ponəl-* 'twist (yarn), twine (thread),' Vogul *pon-* 'wind,' Hungarian *fon-* 'spin, braid,' Proto-Samoyed *\*pən* 'weave,' Yurak *paŋkāl-* 'twist, braid,' Selkup *panpa-* 'braid.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p'juŋi* 'twist, twirl,' Proto-Turkic *\*eġir-* 'spin, surround,' Old Turkic *eġir-* 'spin.'

OLD JAPANESE *piner-* 'twirl, twist,' modern Japanese *hiner-* 'twist.'

• IS 354

299. POLE *saw*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*śawŋa* 'staff, pole,' Finnish *sauva* 'staff,' Estonian (dial.) *sau* 'staff,' Saami *čaw'gŋe* 'pole,' Ostyak *söy* 'staff,' Vogul *suw* 'staff.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*sġōba* 'a kind of stick,' Proto-Tungus *\*sōba* 'bough, stick,' Negidal *sōwa* 'stick,' Nanai *sogbin* 'stick.'

OLD JAPANESE *sawo* 'rod, beam, pole,' modern Japanese *sao*.

300. POUR<sub>1</sub> *ku*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ġheu, \*gheu-* (W) 'pour,' Armenian *joyl* 'poured,' Latin *fūtis* 'pitcher,' Tocharian A, B *ku-*.

GILYAK *ky-* 'fall (snow, rain).'

?CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *kuvlat-ək* 'roll down, slide down.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *kum-* 'pour out,' Proto-Eskimo *\*kuvə-* 'pour, spill,' Sirenik, Naukan, Central Alaskan Yupik *kuvə-* 'pour out, spill,' Alutiiq *kuyə-* 'pour out, spill,' North Alaskan Inuit *kuvī-* 'spill, pour out,' Greenlandic *kui-* 'pour.'

301. POUR<sub>2</sub> *pes*

INDO-EUROPEAN: Hittite *pessija-* 'throw.'

PROTO-FINNO-VOLGAIC \**pisa-* ~ \**piša-* 'drip (v.),' Finnish *pisara* 'drip,' Estonian *pisar* 'drip,' Mordvin *piže-* 'drip.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *peše* 'throw.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p̣jusi* 'sprinkle,' Middle Mongolian *hösür-* 'pour, sprinkle,' Written Mongolian *ösür-* 'sprinkle,' Khalkha *üsre-* 'sprinkle,' Kalmyk *ösr-* 'sprinkle,' Monguor *fuzuru*. Proto-Tungus \**pisu-* ~ \**pusu* 'sprinkle,' Ulch *pisuri-* 'sprinkle,' Orok *pisitči* 'sprinkle,' Nanai *pisi-* ~ *fisi-* 'sprinkle,' Manchu *fisi-* ~ *fusu-* 'drench,' Negidal *xusi* 'sprinkle,' Evenki *husu-* 'sprinkle.'

MODERN KOREAN *pūs-* 'pour' (MLC 845).

- Poppe 11, IS 332, N 340

302. POUR<sub>3</sub> *tekw*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**tek<sup>w</sup>*, \**t<sup>h</sup>ek<sup>hw</sup>*- (GI) 'flow, run,' Lithuanian *tekù* 'flow (of water), run,' Old Church Slavic *tekŏ* 'run,' Russian *tekú* 'flow.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ṭjuk'e* ~ \**ṭjuke*, Proto-Turkic \**dök-* 'pour out,' Old Turkic *tök-* 'pour out,' Turkish, Turkmen *dök-* 'pour out,' Chuvash *tök-* 'pour out,' Yakut *tox*, Chagatai *tök*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *tahi-*.

OLD JAPANESE *tuk-*, modern Japanese *tsugu*. Cf. also modern Japanese *tokeru* 'melt, dissolve.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**ciiq-* 'ooze out,' North Alaskan Inuit *siiq-* 'ooze, seep (like a sore), sweat, perspire,' Labrador Inuit *siiq-* 'let dampness go through.'

303. PULL *pik*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**peḱ-*, \**pek-* (W), \**p<sup>h</sup>ek<sup>h</sup>*- (GI) 'pluck the hair, fleece,' Lithuanian *pešù* 'pull, tear out, pluck (fowl),' Old English *feax* '(head) hair,' Latin *pectō* 'I comb.'

JAPANESE *hik-u* (< *pik-u*), Ryukyuan *fič-ung*.

GILYAK *p'uk* 'to tow,' with object, *ifk*.



304. RAIN<sub>1</sub> *ama*

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ame*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik *\*amiɬluq* 'cloud,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *amiɬluq* 'cloud.'

305. RAIN<sub>2</sub> *ali*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*āla* 'hail, ice,' Proto-Tungus *\*(x)al-dan* 'frazil (in spring, close to shore),' Negidal *aldan* 'frazil.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *əl-* 'freeze,' *əlim* 'ice,' modern Korean *al-* ~ *əl-* 'freeze,' *əlim* 'ice.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *arare* 'hail.'

GILYAK *lyj* 'thunder,' *ly-x* 'rain, weather.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *iliil* ~ *ilət* 'rain,' *əl-* 'to snow,' *ile(-t-ik)* 'to rain,' Koryak *alʔal* 'to snow.'

306. RAISE *kot*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kot'i* 'lift, raise,' Proto-Turkic *\*göt-* 'rise, raise,' Old Turkic *kötür-*, Turkish *götür-*, Tatar *kütär-*, Azerbaijani *göt-*, Turkmen *göter-*, Yakut *köt-*, *kötör* 'bird.' Middle Mongolian *kötü-* 'be high, hill,' Written Mongolian *köteji* 'be high,' Kalmyk *kötī-* 'be high,' Monguor *k'udor* 'hill.' Proto-Tungus *\*kutu-* 'to drag, mountain-rising,' Even *kötəje* 'mountain-rising.'

GILYAK *xiti-*, West Sakhalin *xiti-nč* (Glehn).

• This may be the widespread *ka* 'above, surface' with causative *-t*.

307. RECEIVE *uk*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*uku* 'take, grasp,' Proto-Turkic *\*ug-ra-* ~ *\*ug-ur-* 'meet,' Old Turkic *ugra-* 'meet,' Turkish *uyra-* 'meet,' Turkmen *ugra-* 'meet.' Middle Mongolian *uhtu-* 'meet,' Written Mongolian *uytu-* 'meet,' Khalkha *ugta-* 'meet,' Dagur *ortu-* 'meet.' Proto-Tungus *\*oka-* 'armful, handful,' Manchu *oɣoľō* 'handful,' Negidal *oxodo* 'armful,' Nanai *oɣoj* 'handful.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *uh-i-* 'take, grasp.'

OLD JAPANESE *uk-* 'get, receive,' modern Japanese *ukeru*.

AINU *uk* 'take, acquire, accept.'

- The Ainu form may be a borrowing from Japanese.

308. RED *per* ~ *pal*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**pule* ~ \**p'ule* ~ \**pulé* ~ \**p'ulé*, Middle Mongolian *xula'an*, Written Mongolian *ulayan*, Khalkha, Kalmyk *ulān*, Dagur *xulān*, Monguor *fulān*. Proto-Tungus \**pula-*, Manchu *fulgan*, Nanai *folgā(n)*, Evenki *xula-ma*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *pilk-*, modern Korean *pu(l)k-*.

AINU *fure*.

GILYAK *par* 'red-haired.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *mul* 'blood,' Koryak *mollinto-k* 'to bleed.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *hulangsa-χ* 'rosy, red-cheeked,' *huli-lix* 'to get red in the face.'

- Poppe 1960: 12. *l* usually remains in Gilyak.

309. RISE/SKY *kal* ~ *kel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kel-* 'raise up, raise high,' Greek *kolónē* 'hill,' Latin *celsus* 'high, exalted,' *collis* 'hill,' Lithuanian *keliù* 'I raise,' English *hill*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kela* ~ \**k'ela* ~ \**kelo* ~ \**k'elo* 'rise, jump up, soar,' Proto-Turkic \**Kal(i)-* 'rise, jump up,' Old Turkic *qali-* 'rise,' Turkmen *cal-* 'rise,' Yakut *kilij-* 'rise.' Middle Mongolian \**kali-* 'fly, soar,' Written Mongolian *qali-* 'fly,' Khalkha *xali-* 'fly,' Kalmyk *xälǎ-* 'fly.' Cf. Tungus: Manchu *galgan* 'clear sky, fine weather' (Räsänen 1969).

JAPANESE: Ryukyuan *guru* 'shower' (for the semantics cf. Japanese *ame* 'heaven, rain').

GILYAK *kalyal-* 'be light, visible, illuminated.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *aja-kylʔat* 'be illuminated,' Kamchadal *ikul-khalle* 'day.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *qilam* 'in the morning,' *qilayan* 'tomorrow,' Proto-Eskimo \**qilay* 'sky,' Sirenik *qiləx* 'sky,' Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *qilak* 'sky,' North Alaskan Inuit *qilʔak* 'sky, roof, ceiling,' Greenlandic *qilak* 'sky.'

- IS 335, N 210, BK 294, 305

310. RIVER<sub>1</sub> *urus*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**u̯er*, \**wēr*- (W) 'water, flow, river,' \*(w)*ers*- (W) 'to be wet,' Luwian *wār(sa)* 'water,' Latin *ūrīnārī* 'plunge into water,' Old Norse *ūr* 'fine rain,' Old English *ūrig* 'moist,' Old Prussian *wurs* 'pool,' Avestan *vār* 'rain,' Sanskrit *vār(i)* 'water, rain.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**arə* 'water, swampy place,' Finnish *aro* 'steppe,' Estonian *aru* 'dry land,' Ostyak *urə* 'pond,' Vogul *orāj* 'channel.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**orusi* 'river, to flow,' \**ūr* 'flow' (Poppe 1960: 102), Proto-Turkic \**örs(en)* 'river, to flow,' Azerbaijani *öz*- 'flow,' Turkmen *özen*, Chuvash *vazan*, Yakut *örüs* 'river.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *urus*- 'to flow,' Khalkha *ursa*- 'to flow,' Dagur *orsu*- 'to flow,' Monguor *urosə* 'to flow.' Cf. Tungus: Evenki *ūrīgdan* 'flow (n).'

OLD JAPANESE *uru-p*- 'be wet, clouded, moist,' *ura* 'bay, inlet, creek, gulf,' modern Japanese *urum*- 'be wet, to soak.'

?AINU *ru* 'melt.'

GILYAK *eri*.

 311. RIVER<sub>2</sub> *nay*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**najrV* 'river, lake,' Middle Mongolian *na'ur* ~ *nāwor* 'sea,' Written Mongolian *nayur* 'lake,' Khalkha, Kalmyk, Monguor *nūr* 'lake,' Dagur *naur* 'lake.' Proto-Tungus \**niāru* 'lake, swamp,' Manchu *ńari* 'swamp,' Nanai *njaro* 'swamp,' Evenki *ńārut* 'lake.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nāi*, modern Korean *nā* (MLC 315).

AINU *nay*; *nay* (dialect 9), *nay* 'mountain stream' (dialects 1–6, 8, Hattori 215: 24, 26).

GILYAK *ŋyj* 'gulf, shallow river, brook,' *ŋyju* 'brook,' Sakhalin *nnjiju* (Glehn), Tym *naiju*.

 312. ROAD *telu*

AINU *ru*; *tru* (Dobrotvorskij).

GILYAK *t'ri* 'road from inhabited area to the river bank.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *təlan* 'road, path,' *təl* 'to travel,' Koryak *təlanə*.

- Cf. RUN<sub>2</sub>

313. ROAST *čira*

PROTO-URALIC \*šorwa ‘dry, dry up, become dry,’ Saami *soar’vo* ‘turn into dead pine, wither,’ Komi-Zyrian *šural-* ‘dry up,’ Proto-Samoyed \*t’jră- ‘dry (intr.),’ Yurak (Tundra) *tjřrā-* ‘become dry.’

ALTAIC: Mongolian *šira-* (< \*sira-). Tungus: Evenki *sila* (< \*sira) ‘roast on a spit,’ Even *hıl*, Manchu *šolo* (Poppe 1960: 30).

AINU *čire* ‘overburn, burn, cook.’

- IS 366

314. RUB *silu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*(s)lei- ‘slippery, smooth,’ Latin *linō* ‘I smear, anoint,’ Old English *līm* ‘lime, mortar,’ Old High German *slīmen* ‘to polish.’

PROTO-URALIC \*silV (Illich-Svitych) ‘smooth, slippery.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \*sila ‘to rub, clean,’ Proto-Turkic \*sıl- ~ \*sıla- ‘rub, wipe,’ Old Turkic, Turkish *sil-* ‘rub, wipe,’ Turkmen *sıl-*, Chuvash *šal-* ‘rub, wipe.’ Middle Mongolian *silu-* ‘rub off, peel,’ Written Mongolian *silu-* ~ *šulu-* ‘rub off,’ Khalkha *šula-* ‘rub off,’ Kalmyk *šul-* ‘rub off,’ Monguor *šuli-* ‘rub off.’ Proto-Tungus \*silkü- ‘wash, clean,’ Evenki *silki-* ‘wash,’ Nanai *silqo-* ‘wash,’ Ulch *silču* ‘wash,’ Manchu *silga-* ‘wash.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *səl-* ‘wash, clean.’

OLD JAPANESE *suru* ‘rub, scour,’ modern Japanese *suru* ‘chafe, rub.’

AINU *siru* ‘polish’ (dialects 1–2, 5–8, Hattori 129: 16).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \*cili- ~ \*cihi- ‘sharpen,’ Naukan *siluak* ‘whetstone,’ Central Alaskan Yupik \*cəhi- ‘sharpen, whet,’ North Alaskan Inuit *sil’i-* ‘sharpen, whet,’ Greenlandic *sili-* ‘sharpen.’

- IS 365

315. RUN<sub>1</sub> *pas*

PROTO-ALTAIC \*p’asa ~ \*pasa ‘run, hurry,’ Middle Mongolian *hesüre-* ‘jump, leap,’ Written Mongolian *üsür-* ‘jump,’ Khalkha *üsre-* ‘jump,’ Dagur *xes(u)re-* ‘jump.’ Proto-Tungus \*pasi- ‘hurry

(n. and v.),' Manchu *fači-xin* 'hurry,' Even *hasul-* 'hurry.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *paspa-* 'be hurried,' *pačh-* 'make hurry,' modern Korean *pap:i-* 'be hurried,' *pap:i-ha-* 'make hurry.'

OLD JAPANESE *pasir*, modern Japanese *hashir-* 'run, drive.'

AINU *pas* ~ *čas*.

### 316. RUN<sub>2</sub> *tele*

MIDDLE KOREAN *tal'i-* 'to ride quickly,' modern Korean *talli-* 'run, rush, hurry' (MLC 405).

AINU *tere-ke* 'jump, spring'; *ter-ke* 'jump' (dialects 1–8, Hattori 22: 186), *ioteri-ke* 'jump' (dialect 10).

GILYAK *tloi*.

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*θəle-* 'walk,' Chukchi *tili-k* 'flow,' *təle-k* 'go, move,' Koryak *tajl-* 'move,' *telegəjɣən* 'movement,' Palana Koryak *tyle-k* 'go, move,' Aliutor *tili* 'leave (tr.),' Kamchadal *tali* 'go,' *telp* 'run.'

• Cf. COME<sub>2</sub>.

### 317. RUN<sub>3</sub> *pok*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*bheug-*, *\*b<sup>h</sup>euɡ<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'flee,' Latin *fugiō* 'I flee,' Lithuanian *būgstu* 'be frightened,' Greek *pheúgō* 'flee.' Cf. also *\*bhegʷ* 'run away.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*pukta* 'run, jump, hop,' Cheremis *pokte-* 'drive, push, chase away,' Ostyak *pot-* 'run away,' Hungarian *fut-* 'run, run away,' Selkup *pakta-* 'jump,' Kamassian *baktə-* 'come.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *pog*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*pok'i* ~ *\*poki* 'run, run away,' Middle Mongolian *bög-si-* 'to run (slowly), trot, run (as a hare),' Written Mongolian *bögsi-*, Kalmyk *böksə-*. Proto-Tungus *\*pukti-* 'run, gallop,' *\*pökti* 'run, run away' (Benzing 22), Manchu *feksi-*, Evenki *hukti-*, Even *hōtu*.

?MODERN JAPANESE *fuke* (colloquial) 'run away, flee.' This Japanese form is dubious because of its late fixation.

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*peqə-* 'run on all fours,' Chukchi *peqə-*, Koryak *paqə-tku-*, Western Kamchadal *pəkə-lexin* 'be wild.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit *\*pəkiaq* 'go out quickly,' North Alaskan Inuit *pikiaq-* 'jump up suddenly and bolt, gush out (wa-

ter),’ Greenlandic *\*pikiav-* ‘come up out of water (diving bird),’ *pikiala-* ‘gush forth (water).’

• N 15

### 318. RUN<sub>4</sub> *kama*

GILYAK: Amur *qama* ~ *kamač* (Schrenck), West Sakhalin *kamma-nt* (Glehn).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *kamayra-k* ‘move, stir,’ Koryak *kame-k* ‘move,’ Kamchadal *ximst* ~ *xamst* (Worth).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*qimay-* ‘run away,’ Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *qimay-* ‘run away,’ North Alaskan Inuit *qimak-* ‘flee, leave behind,’ Greenlandic *qimay-* ‘leave, go away,’ *qimaa-* ‘flee.’

### 319. RUN<sub>5</sub> *ker*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kers-*, *\*kers-* (W), Latin *currō* ‘I run,’ Middle High German *hurren* ‘hasten,’ *\*k̑rso-s*, *\*kers-* (W) ‘wagon,’ Old Irish *carr* ‘vehicle, wagon,’ Latin *currus* ‘chariot, wagon.’ Cf. also *\*(s)ker-* ‘jump, jump about.’

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*kare* ‘run away’ (Dolgopolsky), Finnish *karata* ‘run away,’ Proto-Samoyed *\*kürə-* ‘run, go, walk, move,’ Enets *simî*, Selkup *šórm̐ba*, Kamassian *šur̐l̐em*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kure* ~ *\*kuri*, Proto-Turkic *\*Küre-* ‘run away,’ Old Turkic *küre* ‘run away,’ Yakut *küre-* ‘run away.’ Middle Mongolian *kur(u)-* ‘to hurry, rapid, quick,’ Written Mongolian *qurui-* ‘to hurry,’ Khalkha *xurdaṅ* ‘quick,’ Dagur *xordun* ‘quick,’ Monguor *gurdən* ‘quick.’ Proto-Tungus *\*kora-* ‘drive away,’ Even *koro-* ‘drive away.’ Cf. also Turkic: Kazakh *karyγ* ‘hop.’ Mongolian: Mongol *karai* ‘jump,’ Dagur *kaziee* ‘jump.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *k̑ilk-* ‘run away, escape,’ modern Korean *k̑i(l)k-* ‘run away.’

AINU *kira* ‘run away’; *kira* (dialects 1–5, 7–9, Hattori 75: 38), *kira’an* (dialect 6).

GILYAK: Sakhalin *kirki-nt* ‘hop’ (Glehn).

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *kəlav-* ‘on the run,’ Palana Koryak *kəlavəlhə-tək* ‘to run.’

320. SABLE *nuk*

PROTO-URALIC \**nukše* (\**nukʒ-śʒ*) 'sable, marten,' Finnish *nokko*, Estonian *nugis* 'tree marten,' Udmurt *naž*, Komi-Zyrian *ńíz*, Ostyak *ńöğəs*, Vogul *ńoks*, Hungarian *nyuszt* 'marten,' Yurak *noxo* 'arctic fox.'

YUKAGHIR *noxšo*.

ALTAIC: Proto-Tungus \**ŋōke* 'sable, male (of a dog, fox), wolf, racoon,' Evenki *ńēkē*, Manchu *ńoxe* 'wolf,' *nuxere* 'puppy,' Even *ŋōke* 'male (of dog, fox, wolf).'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nəkori* 'badger,' modern Korean *nəguri* 'badger.'

321. SAIL (v.) *maru*

JAPANESE *maru* 'ship.'

GILYAK: Amur *mry*, Sakhalin *mra*.

322. SAME *sem*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**sem-* 'one, together, with,' Sanskrit *samá* 'like, the same,' *simáh* 'self,' Armenian *mi* 'one,' Latin *simul* 'at the same time,' Old English *sum* 'one, a certain one,' Tocharian A *sam* 'one (fem.).'

AINU *sem* 'the same,' *sam-pa* 'side, like,' *sama-ta* 'again, beside this' (*-ta* is a locative suffix; see Volume 1: 155–57), *sam* 'nearby, close to' (dialects 1–3, 5–8, Hattori 235: 10).

- Ruhlen 1994c, BK 184. See Volume 1: 252.

323. SAND *kum*

PROTO-URALIC \**kumʒ* 'thin snow,' Udmurt *kjm* 'thin snow,' Hungarian *hó* 'snow,' Yurak *ɣaw?* 'snow,' Kamassian *kamo* 'snow crust.'

YUKAGHIR *ku* 'snow.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kjumo* 'sand, dust,' Proto-Turkic \**Kum*, Old Turkic *qum*, Turkish, Uighur, Chagatai *kum*, Tatar *kom*, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *çum*, Yakut *kumaq*. Middle Mongolian *qumaqi* ~ *xumaki* '(grains of) sand, earth,' Written Mongolian *qumay* ~ *qumaki*, Khalkha *xumag* ~ *xumxi* 'grain of sand.' Proto-Tungus \**küme* ~ \**kime* 'shore, sand beach,' Even *kimewun*.

GILYAK: East Sakhalin *qomř*, West Sakhalin *komer* ~ *komyt* (Altaic borrowings) (Glehn).

- IS 362

### 324. SCOLD *sike*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sūjk* 'i 'to curse,' Proto-Turkic \**sōk* 'to curse, swear,' Old Turkic *sōk*- 'curse,' Turkmen \**sōg* 'to curse,' Yakut *üöx*- 'to curse.' Middle Mongolian *sögē*- 'to curse, rebuke,' Written Mongolian *sögege*- 'to curse,' Khalkha *söxō*- 'to curse.' Cf. also Written Mongolian *šoy* 'joke,' Dagur *čok* 'joke.' Proto-Tungus \**sojko*- 'to curse, to caper,' Manchu *sujxu*- 'caper,' Nanai *soqola*- 'to curse,' Oroq *soqodo*- 'caper.'

OLD JAPANESE *sikar*- 'scold, reprove,' modern Japanese *shikar*- 'to curse.'

AINU *sikeske* 'ill treat, speak ill of,' *sikaste* 'treat with disdain'; *ko-sakayokar* 'scold, berate' (dialects 2, 3, Hattori 73: 24).

### 325. SEA *ki*

GILYAK *ki* (Tailleur 1960, no. 74, citing Shternberg and Austerlitz).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *qix*, Southern Kamchadal *kyga*, Western, Northern Kamchadal *kig* 'river' (Krasheninnikov).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**kuḏəy* 'river,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kuik* 'river,' Greenlandic *kuuk* 'river.'

### 326. SEASON/YEAR *pon*

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *pon* 'nature, time, evening, weather' (Krejnovich 1958: 33), Chuvan *pon* 'weather, earth.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**punV* ~ \**p'unV* ~ \**ponV* ~ \**p'onV* 'year, spring, summer,' Middle Mongolian *hon*, Monguor *fon* ~ *hon*, Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Kalmyk *on*, Dagur *xōn*. Proto-Tungus \**pune*- 'time, period,' Manchu *fon* 'season,' Nanai *fo* 'season,' Ulch *punele* 'south.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *pom* (< \**pon*) 'spring, spring-time' (MLC 804).

- Poppe 1960: 11, 69, 99, 153, 155.



327. SEE<sub>1</sub> *tak*

PROTO-URALIC \**attə-* 'see, look,' Udmurt *ut'*-, Proto-Samoyed \**ətə-*, Tavgy *adi'ema*, Enets *ori* 'visible,' Selkup *atigo* 'be visible,' Kamassian *əd-*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'oga* 'see, be aware,' Middle Mongolian *to'an* 'to count,' Written Mongolian *toya-* 'pay attention,' *toya(n)* 'to count,' Khalkha, Buriat, Kalmyk *tō-* 'pay attention to,' Monguor *tō* 'number, count.' Proto-Tungus \**tuga-* ~ \**tuba-* 'see, check, beware,' Even *tewuŋči* 'beware,' Manchu *tā-*, Ju-chen *tonžū-lar* 'check (v.).'

OLD JAPANESE *takum-* 'to plan, consider,' modern Japanese *takuram-* 'consider.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *te* 'appear.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**taku* 'see, check on,' Sirenik *takə-* 'find,' Alutiiq *taku-* 'check out,' Central Alaskan Yupik *taku-* 'check, net, trap, snare,' North Alaskan Inuit *taku-* 'visit, check on,' *takkun* 'pupil of the eye,' Greenlandic *taku-* 'see.'

328. SEE<sub>2</sub> *neke*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**näke-* 'see, look,' Finnish *näke*, Estonian *näge-*, Saami *niekko* 'dream,' Mordvin *ńeje*, Udmurt *naal-*, Ostyak *ni-* 'visible,' Vogul *niyl-* 'become visible,' Hungarian *néz-*.

KOREAN *nəki* ~ *ńəki* (Ramstedt 1949).

OLD JAPANESE *nagamě* 'gazing, contemplation,' modern Japanese *nagameru* 'watch, look at, see.'

329. SEE<sub>3</sub> *sik*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**siga* 'to look, search,' Middle Mongolian *šiya* 'to look, spy,' Written Mongolian *sigiya* 'look,' Khalkha *šagā-* 'look,' Kalmyk *šayā-* 'look,' Dagur *šigē-* 'look,' Monguor *sge-* 'look.' Proto-Tungus \**sig-* 'to peep, look out, spy, appear,' Negidal, Evenki *siyin-* 'look out, spy,' Manchu *ša* 'look out,' Ulch *si-len* 'look out.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *čhač-* 'look for, search.'

OLD JAPANESE *sagur-* 'to search,' modern Japanese *saguru* ~ *sagasu* 'to search.'

AINU *sik* 'eye.'

330. SEED *al*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**al*- 'grow,' Latin *alō* 'I nourish,' *alēscō* 'I grow,' Old Norse *ala* 'nourish,' Gothic, Old English *alan* 'grow.'  
 PROTO-ALTAIC \**a*'*V* 'fresh crops, germinated seeds,' Proto-Turkic \*(*i*)*a*'- 'seed, cereals, crops,' Tatar *aš* ~ *aš-lıq*, Yakut *as* 'fruit of some wild plants, berry.' Middle Mongolian (*h*)*alir-su* 'chaff, fresh grass, blueberry, bilberry, cranberry,' Written Mongolian *alisu* 'chaff,' Khalkha *alirs* 'blueberry,' Kalmyk *älsn* 'chaff.' Proto-Tungus \**alu*- 'currents, grass grown on a burned or empty ground, a kind of berry,' Negidal *aloj* 'currents,' Ulch *ālū* 'currents,' Orok *allū* 'currents,' Evenki *aluy* 'currents.'

KOREAN *al* 'egg.' Also a counter for small things, e.g. a grain, a berry (MLC 1088).

- IS 354, N 123, BK 380

331. SEIZE<sub>1</sub> *kap*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**kap*- ~ \**ghabh*-, \**k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>*- (GI), Latin *capiō* 'I take,' Gothic *haban* 'have, hold,' Old English *habban* 'have,' Albanian *kap* 'catch, grab, seize.'

URALIC: Finnish *kaappaa*, Mordvin *kapude*-, Udmurt *kab*-, Hungarian *kapa* 'seize, obtain.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'ap*'*V* 'grasp, press,' Proto-Turkic \**Kap*- 'take, snatch,' Old Turkic, Yakut *qap*- 'take,' Turkish *kap* 'take,' Azerbaijani, Turkmen *gap*- 'take,' Chuvash *xap*- 'take.' Middle Mongolian *yabči*- 'hold, grasp, squeeze, pinch,' Written Mongolian *qabla*- 'grasp,' Khalkha *xavči*- 'grasp,' Kalmyk *xapčə*- 'grasp,' Dagur *karči*- 'grasp.' Proto-Tungus \**xap*-*ki*- 'strangle, throttle,' Negidal *apku*- 'strangle,' Orok *xaqpi*- 'strangle,' Evenki *apki*- 'strangle.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *kaps* 'price' (MLC 57).

OLD JAPANESE *kap*- 'buy,' modern Japanese *ka*- 'buy.'

GILYAK: Amur *kip* (Schrenck), Eastern Sakhalin *kep* 'handle,' *kips* 'handle of a hammer.'

- SM 36, IS 371, N 190, BK 242

332. SEIZE<sub>2</sub> *kem*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**gem*- 'seize (with both hands), grasp,'

Lithuanian *gùmstu* 'seize, grasp,' Old Church Slavīc *žimq* 'press,' Armenian *čmlem* 'press together.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*komɜ(rɜ)* 'hollow of the hand, palm,' Saami *goabmer* 'the two curved hands put together to receive or catch something,' Mordvin *komoro* 'handful,' Komi-Zyrian *kamjr* 'handful,' Yurak *s'ewāj* 'arm,' Enets *chámmara* 'hand,' Selkup *kaamɜ* 'arm,' Kamassian *kāməru?* 'arm.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kamu-* (Illich-Svitych) 'seize, take, squeeze,' Proto-Turkic *\*Kam-a-* (Illich-Svitych) 'seize, hold captive, surround,' Old Uighur *qama* 'hold captive, surround,' Kirghiz *kama* 'surround, arrest,' Tatar *kama* 'to herd cattle into a pen,' Nogai *kam-ty* 'to seize.' Mongolian: Written Mongolian *qamu* 'gather, pick up,' Khalkha *xamă* 'gather, pick up.' Proto-Tungus (Illich-Svitych) *\*kama* ~ *\*kamu* 'press, oppress, forbid,' Nanai *kama-le* 'to oppress, clasp,' Ulch *kama-lu* 'forbid,' *kama-lʒu* 'press,' Orok *kamu-i* 'seize, take in one's arms,' Evenki *kama* 'deny assistance to, oppress.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *əkmitək*.

- N 157, BR 5

### 333. SELF *ana*

URALIC: ?Old Hungarian *én* 'I, myself,' Proto-Samoyed *\*ānə-* 'self, oneself,' Selkup *onāk*.

OLD JAPANESE *ōnō* ~ *ana* 'self, one, myself,' modern Japanese *ono(re)* 'self.'

### 334. SHARPEN<sub>1</sub> *pene*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*pānɜ* 'sharpen, hone, grindstone,' Udmurt *penon* 'grindstone,' Vogul *pōnl-* 'sharpen, grind,' Hungarian *fen-*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*pińra* 'needle,' Proto-Turkic *\*bińr* 'awl,' Turkish *biz* 'awl,' Turkmen *bijz* 'awl.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *birim* 'awl,' Kalmyk *birm* 'awl.' Proto-Tungus *\*pi[ńr]a* 'thick needle, fish hook,' Nanai *bĩnʒā* 'needle,' Evenki *hinna* 'needle.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *panal* 'needle,' modern Korean *panil* 'needle.'

OLD JAPANESE *pari* 'needle,' modern Japanese *hari* 'needle.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *-pne-* 'to sharpen.'

### 335. SHARPEN<sub>2</sub> *pek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)phei* 'point; spit (n.),' with various root determinatives including *-k*, e.g. Latin *spīca*, *spīcus* 'spike (of a plant),' *spīculum* 'lance point,' Old High German *spizzi* 'point,' Lithuanian *speigliāi* 'thorns.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p'īk'e* ~ *\*p'īke* 'to file, polish, rub,' Proto-Turkic *\*ēke* 'sharpen, grind, file,' Old Turkic *ike-* 'to file,' Turkish *eje* 'to file,' Tatar *egä-* 'to file,' Chuvash *jäger* 'whetstone.' Proto-Tungus *\*piki-* 'rub,' Negidal *xixi-* 'rub,' Evenki *hīk-* 'rub,' Evenki *hiki-* 'rub,' *\*pākā* (Räsänen 1969) 'to sharpen,' Ulch, Oroch, Gold *pivē* 'to sharpen.'

OLD JAPANESE *pik-* 'file, saw,' modern Japanese *hik-u* 'file.'

GILYAK *vaκ-s* 'hatchet, cutless,' *vaκ-d'* 'to shave, hew.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*ipəγ-* 'be sharp,' Sirenik *ipaqiylə-κək* 'sharp,' Central Siberian Yupik, Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *ipəγ-* 'be sharp,' North Alaskan Inuit *ipīk-* 'be sharp,' Greenlandic *ipiy-* 'be sharp.'

### 336. SHINE<sub>1</sub> *par*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*pār-* 'show, be visible,' Greek *pepareîn* 'show,' Latin *pārēre* 'appear, be visible.'

OLD JAPANESE *par-* 'to clear up (of sky, weather),' modern Japanese *hare* 'fair weather, weather clears up.'

GILYAK: Amur *varpara-d'* 'to flash (of lightning),' Sakhalin *pařpar-a-d'* 'to flash.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pera-k* 'appear, look (intr.),' *peran* 'appearance, form.'

### 337. SHINE<sub>2</sub> *kel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ghel-* ~ *\*gel-*, *\*ghel-* (W), *\*g<sup>h</sup>el-* (GI) 'shine, glitter, be yellow,' Old Norse *gull* 'gold,' Old High German, Old English *gold* 'gold,' Lithuanian *želtas* 'golden,' Sanskrit *hari* 'blond, yellow,' Old Irish *gel* 'bright, white,' Old Icelandic *gulr* 'yellow.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*kilɜ* 'smooth, slippery,' Udmurt *gil̥it* 'slippery,' Komi-Zyrian *gil̥id* 'slippery,' Ostyak *kuli* 'smooth.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*gile* ~ *\*gili* ~ *\*gilo* 'shine, glitter,' Middle Mongolian *gil(b)a-* 'shine, glitter,' Written Mongolian *gila-*, Khalkha *ǵala*, Kalmyk *gil̥i-*, Dagur *gialbagalʒi*. Proto-Tungus *\*gilta-*, Manchu *gilta*, Nanai, Ulch *gilte*, Even *giltāl*, Evenki *gilta-li* 'white.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *kira-kira* 'shining, glittering.'

GILYAK *qalkala* 'be bright.'

- IS 330, N 84, BK 228

### 338. SIBLING-IN-LAW *kal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ǵ(e)lōy*, *\*ǵ'al(ou)-* (GI) 'husband's sister,' Greek *gálōs* 'husband's sister,' Latin *glōs* (genitive *glōris*) 'husband's sister,' Old Church Slavonic *zŭlŭva* 'husband's sister.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*kälɜ* 'sister-in-law,' Finnish *käly* 'sister-in-law,' Estonian *käli* 'husband's brother, wife of the husband's brother,' Saami *kālōji* 'sister-in-law,' Mordvin *kel* 'sister-in-law,' Udmurt *kal'i* 'daughter-in-law,' Komi-Zyrian *kel* 'sister-in-law,' Ostyak *kili* 'wife's younger sister,' Vogul *kil* 'wife's brother,' Yurak *śel* 'husband of wife's sister, wife of husband's brother,' Enets *séri* 'brother-in-law,' Tavgy *sáluŋ* 'brother-in-law,' Selkup *šäl* 'brother-in-law.'

YUKAGHIR *kelil* 'spouse of husband or wife's sibling.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kele* 'daughter-in-law, bride,' Proto-Turkic *\*gelin* 'daughter-in-law, bride,' Old Turkic *kelin* 'daughter-in-law,' Turkish *gelin* 'daughter-in-law,' Turkmen *gelin* 'daughter-in-law,' Chuvash *kilen* 'daughter-in-law,' Yakut *kil̥in* 'daughter-in-law.' Proto-Tungus *\*keli-* 'sister's husband, relative-in-law,' Manchu, Negidal, Nanai, Even *keli* 'relative-in-law,' Ulch, Oroch, Evenki *keli(n)* 'relative-in-law.'

GILYAK *q'alŋ* 'clan,' *q'al-nivx* 'kinsman' (*nivx* is the self name for Gilyak).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *qəlikətək* 'be married (to a man).'

- IS 363, N 162, BK 283

339. SING/CRY *kig*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**gēi-* ~ \**gōi-* ~ \**gī-* 'sing, cry,' Lithuanian *giedóti* 'sing,' Old Russian *gajati* 'crow,' Avestan *gāθā* 'line of poetry, meter,' Sanskrit *gāyati* 'sings.'

PROTO-URALIC \**kīyV-* (Illich-Svitych) 'sing, utter a mating call.'

ALTAIC: Turkic: Uighur *küg-* 'song,' Kazakh *küj* 'voice.'

OLD JAPANESE *kowe* 'voice, cry,' modern Japanese *koe* 'voice.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *qiḏa-* 'cry,' Proto-Eskimo \**qiḏa-* 'cry,' Sirenik *qiyə* 'cry,' Alutiiq *qi(y)a* 'cry,' Central Alaskan Yupik *qia-* 'cry,' North Alaskan Inuit *qi(ž)a* 'cry,' Greenlandic *qia* 'cry.'

• IS 354, N 164

340. SISTER (OLDER) *eke*

YUKAGHIR *ekie*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ek'a* ~ \**ek'o* 'elder sister,' Proto-Turkic \**eke*, Old Turkic *eke*, Turkmen *ekeži*, Chuvash *akka*. Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *egeči*, Dagur *ekē*, Kalmyk *egəčə*, Monguor *āžī*. Proto-Tungus \*(*k*)*eke* 'elder sister, woman, wife,' Negidal *exe* 'woman,' *exīn* 'elder sister,' Manchu *xexe* 'woman,' Nanai, Orok *ekte* 'woman,' Ulch *ēqte* 'woman,' Even *ekən* 'elder sister,' Evenki *ekīn* 'older sister.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kjə-čip* 'woman,' modern Korean *kježip* 'woman.'

OLD JAPANESE *kaka* 'mother,' modern Japanese *o-kaa-san* 'mother.'

CHUKOTIAN: South Kamchadal *kaasx* 'sister-in-law' (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**a(a)kaḥ* 'older female relative,' Sirenik *aakaχ*, Naukan *aakaq*, Alutiiq *aakaaq*, Central Alaskan Yupik *aakaq* 'mother,' North Alaskan Inuit *aaka* 'mother,' *aaxxaa* 'eldest sister.'

• BK 417. Cf. BROTHER (OLDER) *aka*. See Volume 1: 51–52 for a discussion of the vowel contrast *a* 'strong, masculine' vs. *e* 'weak, feminine.'

341. SKIN *kal*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**kal'wə* 'film, membrane,' Finnish *kalvo* 'thin skin,' Estonian *kalu* 'cataract in the eye,' Livonian *kal'k* 'cataract in the eye,' Udmurt *kil'* 'thin tree bark,' Komi-Zyrian *kil'* 'dandruff,' Ostyak *kāl'j* 'scab,' Vogul *khal'p* 'dandruff,' Hun-

garian *hályog* 'cataract.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'ālī* 'napless skin, membrane,' Proto-Turkic \**keí* 'skin, napless skin,' Turkmen *keşik* 'napless skin,' Chuvash *kaška* 'mould.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *qalisu* 'skin, shell,' Khalkha *xaís*, Kalmyk *xáísn*, Dagur *xalis*, Monguor *xalsə*. Proto-Tungus \**xalukta* 'membrane, dandruff,' Nanai *χaloqta* 'membrane,' Oroch *χaluqta* 'membrane,' Manchu *alxuwa* 'membrane,' Negidal *alta* 'membrane,' Evenki *alukta* 'membrane.'

GILYAK: Amur *hal* 'human skin.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *yalʔən*, Koryak *yalʔəl*, Kamchadal *kilgilx* 'body, skin' (Worth), South Kamchadal *vilvil*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *qiluy-* 'bark,' Proto-Eskimo \**qiluy-* 'bark,' Central Siberian Yupik, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik, Greenlandic *qiluy-* 'bark,' North Alaskan Inuit *qilʔuk-* 'bark.'

• IS 354, N 156

### 342. SKIN/BARK/COVER(ING) *kapa*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*(s)*kep-* 'cover, hide,' Greek *sképē* 'covering,' *sképas* 'cover (n.),' Lithuanian *skēpsnē* 'rag.'

PROTO-URALIC \**kopa* 'skin, bark,' Estonian *kōba* 'pine bark,' Mordvin *kuvo* 'crust, rind,' *kuva* 'bark,' Cheremis *kuwo* 'shell,' Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *ku*, Proto-Samoyed \**kopā* 'skin, bark,' Yurak *kopa* 'bark,' Selkup *qopj*, Enets *kóba*, Tavgy *kúfu*, Kamassian, Koibal *kuba*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kāp'a* 'to cover,' Proto-Turkic \**Kāp* 'to cover,' \**kāp* 'skin' (Räsänen 1969), Old Turkic *qap-* 'to cover,' Chuvash *xop-* 'to cover,' Turkmen *gābıq* 'cover (n.),' Yakut *xappar* 'sack.' Middle Mongolian *kab-t-* 'sack,' Written Mongolian *qabta-ya(n)* 'sack,' Khalkha *xavtga* 'sack,' Kalmyk *xaptəxə* 'sack.' Proto-Tungus \**kup-* 'cover (n. and v.),' Negidal *kaptux* 'cover, bag,' Ulch *kup* 'cover,' Evenki *kupu* 'cover.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kəpcil* 'bark,' modern Korean *kkəp-təjki* 'shell, nut shell,' *kkəp-cil* 'bark' (MLC 103).

OLD JAPANESE *kaŋa* 'skin (of an animal), bark,' modern Japanese *kawa* 'skin, bark.'

AINU *kap* 'skin, bark, outer cover' (Patrie 1982: 25), *sik-kap* 'eyelid' (Cf. Turkish *göz-kapak* 'eyelid').

GILYAK *xip* 'birch bark' (Glehn).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**qapuy* 'foam,' Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik, North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *qa-puk* 'foam.'

- SM 9, IS 356, N 212, MR 16. See also Volume 1: 251.

### 343. SKY *sula*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**śala* 'lightning (n. and v.),' Finnish *salama* 'lightning,' Ostyak *sāl* 'lightning,' Vogul *sāl-* 'lightning.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**tūli* 'clear sky, noon,' Proto-Turkic \**Tül* 'noon,' Old Turkic \**tüş* 'noon,' Tatar *toš* 'noon.' Middle Mongolian *duli* 'middle (of day, night),' Written Mongolian *dūli* 'middle of day,' Khalkha *dūl* 'middle of day.' Proto-Tungus \**dōlā* 'clear, open sky,' Evenki *dōlō* 'clear sky,' Even *deləd* 'clear sky.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *sora* 'sky, weather,' Ryukyuan *sura*.

AINU *sir* 'weather' (dialects 1–3, 6–9, Hattori 226: 28).

GILYAK *tly* 'heaven.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *suluq* 'thunder,' Proto-Eskimo \**cila* ~ \**ciʔa* '(spirit of) weather or outside world,' Sirenik *siʔa* ~ *sila* 'weather, world, outside,' Naukan *siʔa* 'weather, world, outside,' Alutiiq *ʔa* 'weather, world, outside,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ciʔa* 'weather, world, outside,' North Alaskan Inuit *silʔa* 'weather, outside, atmosphere, air,' Greenlandic *sila* 'weather, outside, the world.'

### 344. SLEEP<sub>1</sub> (v.) *nu*

?PROTO-ALTAIC \**ḡūju*, Proto-Turkic \**ū-dī* 'to sleep, lie,' Old Turkic *uδī-*, Turkmen *uju*, Yakut *utuj-*. Middle Mongolian *nuir* 'sleep' (n. and v.), Written Mongolian, Dagur *noir*, Khalkha *nojr*, Kalmyk *nōr*, Monguor *nōr*. Proto-Tungus \**ḡu(j)a*, Manchu *nu-nḡi-bu* 'to make sleepy,' Evenki *ńa-sō-* ~ *nńa-*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *nūp* ~ *nūw* 'to lie,' modern Korean *nup(p)-* 'to lie.'

OLD JAPANESE *na-* 'to lie,' *ne-mur* 'sleep,' modern Japanese *ne-* 'lie,' *ne-mur-* 'sleep.'

AINU *enunui*; *enunuj* (Dobrotvorskiĭ); *eninuj-pe* 'pillow' (*-pe* 'thing' is a nominalizer, dialects 1–6, Hattori 104: 45).



GILYAK: West Sakhalin *nax* 'sleeping place' (Glehn).

• SM 124

345. SLEEP<sub>2</sub> (v.) *sini*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**s̥jono* ~ \**z̥jono* 'night,' Middle Mongolian *suini* ~ *sunī* 'night,' Written Mongolian *söni* 'night,' Khalkha *šönö* 'night,' Dagur *sunī* 'night,' Monguor *soni* 'night.' Proto-Tungus \**siŋkē* 'dark night,' Negidal *siŋkelten* 'night,' Orok *sikkew* 'night,' Evenki *siŋkē* 'night,' Even *hiŋku* 'night.'

AINU *sin-ta* 'cradle,' *sini* 'to rest'; *sini* 'to rest' (dialects 1–7, Hattori 157: 12).

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**ʒ(j)ńə-* 'to dream,' Kamchadal *snaj* 'pillow' (Worth), *ən-snaj* 'pillow.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *snaj-* 'dream,' Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**cinək-*, North Alaskan Inuit *sin'ik-*, *siŋguziq* 'night dress,' West Canadian Inuit *sinik*, Greenlandic *siniy-*, *siŋgusiq* 'night dress.'

346. SMALL<sub>1</sub> *kut* ~ *kit*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'ičV* ~ \**k'ičV* 'small, young of animals,' Proto-Turkic \**kičük* ~ \**kičüg*, Old Turkic *kičig*, Turkish *küçük*, Azerbaijani *kiçik*, Turkmen *kiçi*, Chuvash (dial.) *kežen*. Middle Mongolian *güçük* 'puppy,' Written Mongolian *kičig* 'puppy,' Kalmyk *kičəg* 'puppy.'

JAPANESE: Ryukyuan *kūt-eng* 'be small.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *kitkit* 'barely, scarcely,' Kamchadal *kižg* 'fine, small.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**-k(k)it* (postbase) 'have little, small, few . . .', Alutiiq *kitə-* 'have small, few . . .', North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *kit-* 'have small, few . . .'

• IS 348, N 205, MR 22

347. SMALL<sub>2</sub> *mik*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*(*s*)*mē(ik)* ~ \*(*s*)*mīk*, Greek *smikrós* ~ *mikrós* (*s*-moveable is not part of the stem), Doric, Ionic *mikkós*, Latin *mica*.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *məq-*, *məkətvik* 'decrease in size,' Koryak

-*mk-* (collective for a small group of objects).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*mikə(t)-* 'be small,' Sirenik *mikəka-łəkaχ* 'be small,' Alutiiq *mikətə-* 'be small,' Central Alaskan Yupik *mikə-* 'be small,' North Alaskan Inuit *miki-* 'be small,' Greenlandic *miki-* 'be small.'

348. SMELL<sub>1</sub> (v.) *nog*

?ALTAIC: Proto-Tungus *\*nibu(p)-* 'to smoke,' Negidal *nūp* 'to smoke.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nay* 'odor,' modern Korean *nä* (MLC 315).

OLD JAPANESE *nipop-*, modern Japanese *nioi*, Ryukyuan *niwi*.

GILYAK *noγ* 'be fragrant,' *nuynuy* 'fragrance.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*naχə-*, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *naχə-* 'detect a smell,' North Alaskan Inuit *naχi-*, Greenlandic *naa-*.

349. SMELL<sub>2</sub> (v.) *kuli*

MIDDLE KOREAN *kuli* 'be smelly, stinking,' modern Korean *koli* (MLC 140), *kuli* 'is fetid, stinking' (MLC 200).

OLD JAPANESE *kusa-* 'foul, stinking,' modern Japanese *kusai* 'smelly.'

AINU *xura* (Dobrotvorskij), *hura* 'a smell' (dialects 1–10, Hattori 285: 26).

- SM 222. These forms would derive from *\*kul'* or the like.

350. SMOKE<sub>1</sub> (n.) *tu ~ te*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*dhū-mo-*, *\*dheu-* (W), *\*d<sup>h</sup>eu-H/s-* (GI) 'rise in a cloud, be steamy,' Latin *fūmus*, Old Prussian *dumis*, Old Church Slavic *dymŭ*, Sanskrit *dhūmá-*, Greek *thūmós* 'soul, breath,' *thúō* 'I sacrifice,' Russian *du-t'* 'to blow,' *dym* 'smoke (n.).'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'ut'e ~ \*t'ute*, Proto-Turkic *\*tüt-ün ~ \*tüt-süg* 'smoke (n. and v.), haze,' Old Turkic *tütün*, Turkish *tüt-*, Tatar *töten*, Azerbaijani *tüstü*, Turkmen *tüsse*, Chuvash *tödöm*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *títkír* 'dust.'

OLD JAPANESE *tob-* 'fly,' modern Japanese *tob-u* 'fly.'

GILYAK *t'u-f* (*-f* is a locative suffix).

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *t'it'im*.

351. SMOKE<sub>2</sub> (n.) *poy*

ALTAIC: Turkic: Turkmen *būg* 'steam,' Old Turkic *buy* 'steam,' Kazakh *bū* 'steam, smoke,' Chuvash *pov* 'steam.' Mongolian: Kalmyk *bug* 'demon of the steppes, demon wreathed in smoke.' AINU *pa* ~ *paha* 'steam, smoke'; *pa* (dialects 1-3, 8, Hattori 95: 28). GILYAK: Tym (Northeast Sakhalin) *poj-f*, *poj-ant* 'to smoke, steam' (Glehn).

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *ʔipiʔip*, Kamchadal *pojaz* 'steam.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *huyux* 'smoke, steam,' Proto-Eskimo \**pujuk*, Sirenik *puyəx* 'soot, smoke,' Naukan *puyuy* 'smoke, soot,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *puyuy*, North Alaskan Inuit *puyuy* 'smoke from a chimney,' Greenlandic *puyuy* 'smoke, steam, mist.'

352. SNAKE *pam*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'ojamV*, Proto-Turkic \**uman* 'worm,' Chuvash *oman* 'worm.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *jamu* 'worm,' Khalkha *jam* 'farcy, glanders,' Kalmyk *jam* 'worm.' Proto-Tungus \**pūjmur* 'dragon, monster,' Negidal *ximu* 'monster,' Nanai *pujmur* 'dragon,' Ulch *pujmu(l)* 'dragon.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pajam* 'snake,' modern Korean *pām* (MLC 756). OLD JAPANESE *pemi* 'poisonous snake,' modern Japanese *hebi*, Ryukyuan *habu*.

AINU *haram* 'lizard.'

353. SNOW<sub>1</sub> *negu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**sneigh-* 'to snow' (assuming that this contains *s*-movable), Old Irish *snigid* 'rains, snows,' Latin *ninguit* 'snows,' Old English *snīwan* 'snows,' English *snow*, Lithuanian *snīega* 'snows,' Old Church Slavonic *osnēžiti* 'snows,' Russian *sneg*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ñjoge* 'cold,' Proto-Turkic \**jEŋ* 'frazil,' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *ʃiŋ-de-* 'to suffer from cold,' Khalkha *ʃindi-* 'suffer from cold.' Proto-Tungus \**ñeŋde-* ~ \**ñuŋde-* 'cold, clear, frosty (weather),' Nanai *noŋʃi-si* 'cold,' Evenki *ñeŋ-dele* 'clear, frosty weather.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**aniyu* 'snow (fallen),' Sirenik *anəya* 'snow,' Central Siberian Yupik *aniyu* 'fallen snow,' Alutiiq *aniu(q)* 'fallen snow,' North Alaskan Inuit *aniu* 'packed snow.'

354. SNOW<sub>2</sub> *kon*

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \**kəntə*- 'freeze,' Tavgy *kəntj'd'i* 'freeze,' Enets *koddido* 'freeze,' Yurak (Forest) *kiñimš* 'freeze,' Motor *kandam* 'freeze.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'ungo* ~ \**k'ongo* 'snow, freeze,' Middle Mongolian *kungar*- 'snowdrift,' Written Mongolian *quɣyar* 'snowdrift,' Khalkha *xungar* 'snowdrift.' Proto-Tungus \**xuŋ-da*- 'ice crust on snow,' Nanai *χoŋda* 'ice crust,' Evenki *uŋnan* 'ice crust,' Manchu *undan* 'ice crust,' Negidal *ōŋnan* 'ice crust.'

OLD JAPANESE *kogor*- 'freeze,' *kogo*- 'freezing,' modern Japanese *kogor*- 'freeze.'

AINU *konru* 'ice'; *konru* 'hail' (dialects 3 and 4, Hattori 228: 43), *konru* 'sleet' (dialect 1, Hattori 227: 42).

GILYAK *kyŋ-d'* 'to freeze, become stiff.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *kañəčyo* 'spring snow,' Kamchadal *kank*(-kes) 'spend the winter,' *qəllal* 'snow' (-al is a collective suffix), North-east Kamchadal *krel*, Southern Kamchadal *kol'aal'* (Krasheninnikov), *kulal'* (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *qanax* 'winter,' *qaniix* 'snow,' Proto-Eskimo \**qaniy* 'falling snow,' Sirenik *qanix* 'falling snow,' Alutiiq *qaniq* 'falling snow,' Central Alaskan Yupik *qanuk* 'snowflake,' Naukan *qanik* 'falling snow,' North Alaskan Inuit *qannik* 'snowflake,' Greenlandic *qanik* 'snowflake,' *qaniit* 'snow in air.' Cf. also Proto-Eskimo \**kanəb* 'frost,' Sirenik *kanəχ*, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *kanəq* 'frost,' North Alaskan Inuit *kanɪq* 'frost,' Greenlandic *kanik*- 'be dewy, covered with rime.'

• IS 371

355. SOUR *seu*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**čawə* ~ \**čapa* 'sour, become sour,' Finnish *hapan*, Estonian *hape* 'acidification,' Mordvin *šapama*, Cheremis *šapə*, Ostyak *suw*- 'become sour,' Vogul *sāw*- 'make sour,' Hungarian *savanyú*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**sjūli* 'gall,' Middle Mongolian *sūlsu* 'gall,' Written Mongolian *sösü* 'gall,' Khalkha *sös* 'gall,' Monguor *sūlʒə* 'gall.' Proto-Tungus \**sī* ~ \**sīl*-se 'gall,' Negidal, Nanai, Ulch *silte* 'gall,' Orok *sīlte* 'gall,' Manchu *silxi* 'gall,' Evenki *sī* 'gall.' According

to Starostin et. al (2002), this Altaic root tends to merge with Proto-Altaic *\*šjōli* ‘juice, fluid.’ Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*šjāru* ‘sour, acid,’ Proto-Turkic *\*sirke* ‘vinegar,’ Old Turkic, Turkish *sirke* ‘vinegar,’ Chuvash *šarak* ‘vinegar.’ Proto-Tungus *\*sōri* ‘stinking,’ Nanai *sōri* ‘stinking,’ Ulch *sōri* ‘stinking.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *sīi*, modern Korean *swi(-ta)* ‘turn sour, become putrid’ (MLC 1022).

OLD JAPANESE *su-*, modern Japanese *su-i*.

- SM 211, 316

### 356. SPACE *sai*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*sajo* ‘interval, space between,’ Proto-Turkic *\*saja-* ‘to be thin, thinned out.’ Middle Mongolian *söyem* ‘small span,’ Written Mongolian *sögem* ‘small span,’ Khalkha *söm* ‘small span.’ Proto-Tungus *\*saja* ‘space (between fingers),’ Evenki *saja*, Ulch, Orok *saja(n)*, Nanai *saja*. Cf. also Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *saba* ‘uninhabited frontier land between two districts or countries,’ Khalkha *sav* ‘uninhabited land,’ Kalmyk *saw* ‘uninhabited land.’

MIDDLE KOREAN *sañi* ‘space, interval,’ modern Korean *sai* ‘space, interval’ (MLC 881).

OLD JAPANESE *se* ‘a measure of land,’ modern Japanese *sē* ‘a measure of land.’

AINU *sa* ‘spread out, open, a plain.’

### 357. SPEAK<sub>1</sub> *kel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kələ- ~ \*kel-*, *\*kelə-* (W) ‘shout,’ *\*k<sup>h</sup>-ll-e(s)-* (GI) ‘call,’ Hittite *kalles-* ‘call,’ Latin *calō* ‘I call together, summon,’ Old Norse *hjala* ‘chatter, talk.’ Cf. also *\*gal-* ‘call out, speak,’ Welsh *galw* ‘call,’ Old Norse *kall* ‘shout,’ Old High German *kallōn* ‘speak loudly,’ Old Church Slavic *glasŭ* ‘voice.’

PROTO-URALIC *\*kele* ‘tongue, language,’ Finnish *kieli* ‘tongue,’ Estonian *keel* ‘tongue,’ Saami *kiella* ‘language,’ Mordvin *kel’* ‘tongue,’ Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *kīl* ‘tongue,’ Ostyak *kōl* ‘speech,’ Yurak *śe* ‘tongue,’ Enets *sioro* ‘tongue,’ Selkup *sē* ‘tongue.’

YUKAGHIR *kal-*, Omok *kał bogon*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kʲali* ‘tongue,’ Proto-Turkic *\*Kele-* ‘speak, talk

(n.), conversation,' Old Turkic *kele-čü* 'talk (n.),' Chuvash *kala* 'speak.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *kele-* 'say,' *kele* 'tongue, language,' Khalkha *xele* 'say,' *xel* 'tongue, language,' Dagur *xele-* 'say,' *xeli* 'tongue, language,' Monguor *kile(-)* 'say, tongue.' Proto-Tungus *\*xilŋü* 'tongue,' Manchu *ileŋgu* 'tongue,' Ju-chen *hileŋgu* 'say, tongue, language,' Evenki *inŋi* 'tongue,' Orok *sinu* 'tongue.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kalodai* 'say (a defective verb),' modern Korean *kēl(-ta)* 'addresses a person' (MLC 97).

GILYAK *qlai* 'converse.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN *\*quli-* 'voice, cry,' Chukchi *quliquł* 'cries,' *qulilierkin* 'cries,' *qučičerkin* 'shouts, makes a noise' (for the *l* ~ *č* alternation in Chukchi, see Volume 1: 259), Koryak *k'ulik'ul* (plural *k'ulit*) 'voice,' Kamchadal *kel* 'cry out, shout,' *quliquł* 'song' (Worth).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik *\*qaʔa-* 'talk,' Sirenik *qaʔəy-* 'speak,' Alutiiq *qaʔa-* 'talk,' Central Alaskan Yupik *qaʔatə-* 'talk, discuss, preach,' Central Siberian Yupik *qaʔəy-* 'speak, talk, say something important.' Cf. also Proto-Eskimo *\*qaləɤ-* 'make a characteristic cry (animal),' Sirenik *qalɤiɤtaɤ-* 'call, cry,' Alutiiq *qalɤiɤ-* 'yell, growl,' Central Alaskan Yupik, Naukan *qalɤiɤ-* 'cry, make inarticulate vocal sound (animal),' North Alaskan Inuit *qaləuq-* 'make characteristic sound (animal)'; and Proto-Eskimo *\*kələy-* 'inform,' Sirenik *kəly(ə)-* 'go and call,' Alutiiq *kələy-* 'inform, notify,' Central Alaskan Yupik *kələy-* 'invite to one's house (to eat),' North Alaskan Inuit *kilɤk-* 'inform, warn,' Greenlandic *kiliy-* 'inform.'

• IS 336, N 221, MR 15, BK 244, 245

### 358. SPEAK<sub>2</sub> *aw*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*aɥ-* ~ *\*aɥed-* 'speak,' Old High German *far-wāzan* 'deny,' Lithuanian *vadinù* 'call, name,' Old Church Slavonic *vaditi* 'accuse,' Sanskrit *vádati* 'speaks, says, raises one's voice.'

AINU *aye* ~ *iye* 'say, tell,' *aye* 'be called'; *ye* 'speak, talk' (dialects 1–8, 10), *yee* 'say' (dialect 9), *iye* (dialects 6 and 7), *haw* 'voice' (dialects 1–10, Hattori 56: 4 and 284: 9); *aw* (Majewicz and

Majewicz).

GILYAK: Amur yw 'voice,' Sakhalin aw 'voice.'

• Cf. SPEAK<sub>3</sub>.

### 359. SPEAK<sub>3</sub> *ip*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ip*'i ~ \**ipi* ~ \**ipe* 'mouth, say,' Proto-Tungus \*(x)*ip*-  
ke- 'to order, tell, lure,' Even *ipkən*- 'tell,' Evenki *ipku*- 'tell.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ip*- 'mouth,' *ip(h)* 'recite, chant,' modern Korean  
*ip* 'mouth.'

OLD JAPANESE *ip*- 'say,' modern Japanese *yu*- 'say.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *iw* ~ *ew*, Koryak *iv* ~ *ev* 'speak, think.'

?ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik \**apəɤ*-, Sirenik *apəɤ*- 'tell,'  
Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *apəɤ*- 'say, pronounce.'

• SM 298. Cf. SPEAK<sub>2</sub>.

### 360. SPEAK<sub>4</sub> *pa*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**bhā*- 'speak,' Latin *for* 'I speak,' Arme-  
nian *bay* 'says.'

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \**wāə* 'speak,' Tavgy *buatum* 'speak,' Enets  
*bābo* 'speak.'

KOREAN *pa* 'thing, means, that which' (MLC 701).

OLD JAPANESE *pa* (topic marker).

AINU *pe* 'thing,' -*p* (nominalizer).

GILYAK *p'ín* 'thing.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *hi* 'say, call, ask for, tell; thing,' Proto-  
Eskimo \**pi*- 'do something; thing,' Sirenik *pi*- 'say, do; some-  
thing,' Alutiiq *pi*- 'do, say, act, go; thing,' Central Alaskan Yupik  
*pi*- 'do, say, act; thing,' North Alaskan Inuit *pi*- 'do, say, get;  
thing,' Greenlandic *pi*- 'do (to), say, get, go, happen, marry,  
concern, mean; thing.' This form is the so-called "empty root."

### 361. SPIT (v.) *tup*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t*'up'i 'spit, spittle,' Proto-Turkic \**tübkür*-, Old  
Turkic *tüvkür*-, Turkmen *tüjkir*-. Proto-Tungus \**tupi*- 'spit,  
spittle,' Orok *tupin*, Ulch *tipu(n)*, Nanai *topin*-, Manchu *čife*-  
*le*-.

MIDDLE KOREAN *chim* 'spittle.'

OLD JAPANESE *tupak-*, modern Japanese *tsubaku* 'to spit,' *tuba* 'saliva.'

AINU *tupse* (dialect 1, Hattori 7: 53), *topse* (dialects 6–8), *etopse* (dialects 2, 3, 5, 6).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*təvvuy-*, Central Alaskan Yupik *təfaak-*, North Alaskan Inuit *tivvuk-* 'spit out,' Greenlandic *tip-puyak-* 'spit, splutter.'

- SM 216, IS 354, MR 54

### 362. SPRING (season) *nyar*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ǵēro* ~ *\*ǵōro* ~ *\*ǵero* 'young animal, year, new season, spring' (supposedly a root extension of *\*ǵē-* 'to go,' but always with *-r*), *\*yēr-* (W) 'year, season,' Luwian *āra* 'time,' Avestan *yārə* 'year,' Old Church Slavic *jara* 'spring,' Greek *hōros* 'year,' *hōra* 'time, season, spring,' Gothic *jēr* 'year,' English *year*.

PROTO-URALIC *\*ńōre* (Illich-Svitych) 'spring, young,' Finnish *nuore-* 'young,' Hungarian *nyár* 'summer' (probably a Turkic borrowing), Proto-Samoyed *\*nārā* 'snow crust, spring,' Enets, Yurak (Tundra) *nara* 'snow crust,' Tavgy *nóru* 'snow crust.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*nǵāra* 'young; spring, summer,' Proto-Turkic *\*jār,* Old Turkic, Tatar *jaz*, Chuvash *śur* 'summer,' Yakut *sās*. Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *nirai* 'young, fresh,' Khalkha *ńaraj* 'young,' Kalmyk *nirā* 'young,' Buriat *ńarai* 'young, fresh.' Proto-Tungus *\*ńar-gu-* 'new, fresh,' Manchu *ńarxu-n* 'new, fresh, green,' Nanai *ńargi* 'new, fresh.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *nyəlīm* 'summer,' modern Korean *jəlīm* 'summer' (MLC 1163).

OLD JAPANESE *natu* 'summer,' modern Japanese *natsu* 'summer.'

AINU *yar-pe* 'child's clothes' (*-pe* 'thing'); *yarpe* 'child' (dialect 6, Hattori 34: 5), *yarpe* 'baby' (dialects 5–7, Hattori 34: 4).

GILYAK *yr*, Sakhalin *yrŋ* 'time.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *eleel* 'summer,' Koryak *alaal*.

- Poppe 1960: 38, SM 230, IS 349, N 318, BK 575



363. SPRING (water) *yu*

JAPANESE *yu* 'boiled water,' *o-yu* 'hot water.'

AINU *ju* 'sulphur springs, mineral water.'

GILYAK *ju* 'morning dew.'

 364. STAR<sub>1</sub> *ter*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**stēr-*, \**ster-* (W), \**Hast<sup>her</sup>-* (GI), Hittite *hasterz(a)*, Avestan *stārəm*, Latin *stēlla*, Old English *steorra*, Old High German *sterno*. The Vedic nominative plural *tāras*, alongside of the instrumental plural *stṛbhis*, shows that this form contains Indo-European *s*-movable.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t'jorku* ~ \**t'jolku*, Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha *tergel* 'full moon.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**t'jōlo* 'shine, reflect,' Proto-Tungus \**tī-* 'to become full (moon),' Evenki, Negidal *tī-* 'become full (moon).'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *tal* 'moon, month.'

OLD JAPANESE *ter-* 'shine,' modern Japanese *teru* 'shine.' Cf. also Old Japanese *tuki* 'moon,' modern Japanese *tsuki* 'moon.'

AINU: Sakhalin *tolibi* 'star.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**tirxə-* 'sun, moon,' Chukchi *tirkətir*, Koryak *tijkətij*.

• SM 143

 365. STAR<sub>2</sub> *unger*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ḡēra* 'light,' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Dagur *gerel* 'beam of light,' Kalmyk *gerl* 'beam of light,' Monguor *gərəl* 'beam of light.' Proto-Tungus \**ḡēr(i)-* 'light,' Evenki, Even *ḡēri* 'light,' Negidal *ḡējīn* 'light,' Manchu *gexun* 'light,' Nanai, Ulch *ḡegže* 'light,' Orok *ḡegde* 'light.'

OLD JAPANESE *ari-ake* 'dawn,' modern Japanese *ariake* 'dawn.'

GILYAK: Amur, Sakhalin *uŋyr*.

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**ʔəḡer*, Chukchi *eḡer*, Koryak *aḡaj*, West Kamchadal *agažin* (consonantal metathesis, Krasheninnikov).

 366. STINK *čiri*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**č'ire* 'to stink, be rotten,' Proto-Turkic \**čer* 'to

rot, rotten, foul,' Turkish *čirkin* 'rotten,' Chuvash *čir* 'illness.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *čer* 'phlegm,' Khalkha, Kalmyk *cer* 'phlegm,' Dagur *čire* 'dirt, manure.' Proto-Tungus \**čiri*- 'stink,' Evenki *čiri* 'emit foul odor,' Nanai *čiriftala* (Tsintsius II: 399).

MIDDLE KOREAN *čiri*- 'be foul, emit a foul odor,' modern Korean *čili-ta* 'smells of urine' (MLC 1531).

• N 50

### 367. STONE<sub>1</sub> *kiu*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \**kiwe*, Finnish, Estonian *kivi*, Mordvin *kev*, Cheremis *küj*, Udmurt *ke*, Komi-Zyrian *iz-ki*, Ostyak *kew*, Vogul *kāw*, Hungarian *kő*.

YUKAGHIR *χäi*.

AINU *kaukau* 'hailstones.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**xəvxə*- 'stone, rock,' Kamchadal *kov* (Stebnitsky), *kvaʔ(an)* 'stony.'

PROTO-ESKIMO-ALEUT \**kew* 'rock,' Proto-Eskimo \**qiȳyu* 'talus of rocks,' Alutiiq *qiuq* 'rock, cliff,' Central Alaskan Yupik *qiuq* 'bluish-grey rock or mountain,' Greenlandic *qix̄xut* 'heap of rocks.'

• N 166, BK 249

### 368. STONE<sub>2</sub> *tul*

ETRUSCAN *tul*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**tjōli*, Proto-Turkic \**diāl*, Chuvash *čol*, Old Turkic, Turkish, Tatar *taš*, Yakut *tāš*, Azerbaijani *daš*, Turkmen *dāš*. Middle Mongolian *čila'un*, Written Mongolian *čilayu*, Khalkha *čulū*, Kalmyk *čolūn*, Dagur *čolō*. Proto-Tungus \**zola* 'stone,' Negidal, Ulch, Evenki *žolo*, Oroch, Nanai *zolo*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *tōlh*, modern Korean *tol* (MLC 476).

OLD JAPANESE *isi*, modern Japanese *ishi*.

• SM 224

### 369. STRONG<sub>1</sub> *bek*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ueǵ-*, \**weg-* (W), \**Huek-* (GI) 'be fresh, strong,' Latin *vegeō* 'I enliven, stir up,' Sanskrit *vāja-* 'strength.'

PROTO-URALIC \*wäke 'strength,' Finnish väki 'strength,' Estonian vägi 'strength,' Saami viekkâ 'fairly, rather,' Mordvin vij 'strength,' Cheremis wij 'strength,' Ostyak wey 'strength,' Vogul wāy 'strength,' Yurak wika 'strength.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \*pĭāk'e ~ \*pĭāka 'firm, mighty,' Proto-Turkic \*bek 'firm, solid, stable,' Old Turkic, Turkmen bek 'firm, stable,' Turkish pek 'firm,' Chuvash pak 'suddenly, abrupt.' Middle Mongolian bekü 'firm, hard, solid,' Written Mongolian bekü ~ beki ~ böke 'firm, solid,' Khalkha böx ~ bex 'firm,' Kalmyk bek 'firm,' Dagur buke 'strong man.'

MIDDLE KOREAN pək(h) 'very,' modern Korean phək 'very.'

GILYAK vako- 'become strong.'

- IS 364, BK 499

### 370. STRONG<sub>2</sub> nek

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*nēik- ~ \*nīk- ~ \*nik- 'pounce on, violent,' Latvian naiks 'violent,' Greek neikos 'strife,' Hittite ni-ni(n)k- 'start up, mobilize.'

URALIC: Samoyed: Tavgy níka 'strength,' Enets niho 'strength.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \*ńík'u 'grind, crunch,' Proto-Turkic \*jik- 'crush, grind,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Turkmen jik- 'crush,' Azerbaijani jix- 'crush.' Proto-Tungus \*ńiki- 'crunch, gnaw, swallow, destroy, demolish,' Manchu niqča- 'destroy, demolish,' Nanai níkike- 'swallow,' Evenki íeki 'crunch, gnaw.'

MODERN KOREAN nĕk-nĕk 'sufficient, ample.'

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \*nqiw 'strength, force,' Chukchi enqiw-, Koryak enqiv-, Aliutor anqiv-, Western Kamchadal kəv-ley.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \*nukəy 'muscle, tendon,' Alutiiq nukək 'tendon, root,' Central Alaskan Yupik nuki- 'be physically strong,' North Alaskan Inuit nukik 'strength, cartilage, tendon,' Greenlandic nukik 'muscle, tendon, strength,' nukkay- 'become strong.'

- SM 243

### 371. SUCK ima

PROTO-URALIC \*ime-, Finnish, Estonian ime-, Ostyak, Old Hungarian em-, Proto-Samoyed \*ńim- ~ \*ńüm-, Yurak (Tundra) nímñē,

Tavgy *ñimiri*-, Selkup *nim*-.

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *ibi*, *ibiči* 'breast.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**jome* 'to drink,' \**am*- ~ \**um*- 'drink' (Poppe 69, 101), Proto-Turkic \**em-ig* 'to drink,' \**em-ček* 'breast (female), to suck, nipple,' Old Turkic *emig* 'breast,' Turkish *em*- 'to suck,' Tatar *imčäk* 'breast,' Azerbaijani *ämžäk* 'nipple,' Turkmen *emžek* 'breast,' Chuvash *öm*- 'to suck,' Yakut *emij* 'breast.' Middle Mongolian *emgu-gu* 'swallow,' Written Mongolian *emkü*- 'swallow,' Khalkha *ömxö*- 'swallow,' Kalmyk *ümkä*- 'swallow,' Dagur *umku*- 'swallow,' Monguor *xangu*- 'swallow.' Proto-Tungus \**um(i)*- 'to drink,' Negidal *om*- 'drink,' Manchu, Nanai *omi*- 'drink,' Ulch *umuwu* 'drink,' Orok *umi*- 'drink,' Evenki *um*- 'drink.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ma-si*- 'to drink,' modern Korean *masi*- 'drink.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ememixitgin*, Kamchadal *imta*- 'breast.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ma-qđa*- 'suck breast or milk,' *umchu-lix* 'suck the breast (baby), suck water,' Proto-Eskimo \**ama*- 'suckle,' Alutiiq *amaak*- 'nurse a baby,' *amaaq* 'female breast,' Central Alaskan Yupik *aamak* 'suckle,' North Alaskan Inuit *amaamak*- 'suckle,' Greenlandic *amaama(k)* 'breast (child's word),' *amaamay*- 'suckle'; Proto-Eskimo \**mamak(-)* 'suck the breast, taste good,' Sirenik *mamək*- 'suck the breast,' Central Siberian Yupik *mamaq* 'breast, milk,' Greenlandic *mamak*- 'taste good.'

• N 109

### 372. SUMMER *sak*

AINU *sak(-pa)* 'summer(time)'; *sak* (dialects 1–8), *sak-pa* (dialects 1 and 3, Hattori 251: 44). Ainu *pa* means 'time, season.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *saaqudax*, Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**aužaq*, North Alaskan Inuit *aužaq*, Greenlandic *aašaq*.

### 373. SUN *nar*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**nera* ~ \**neru* 'day, sun,' Proto-Turkic \**jar-in* 'morning, tomorrow,' Old Turkic, Turkish *jarin* 'morning,' Chuvash *iran* 'tomorrow,' Yakut *sarsin* 'morning.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *naran*, Khalkha, Dagur *nar*, Kalmyk *narn*, Monguor *nara*.

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *nal* 'sun, day, weather' (MLC 302).

- IS 339, N 320.

### 374. SWALLOW (v.) *pala*

PROTO-URALIC \**pala* 'a bite, eat,' Finnish *pala* 'a bite, crumb,' Mordvin *pal* 'a piece of meat,' Komi-Zyrian *palak* 'lump, clod,' Ostyak *pul* 'a bite,' Vogul *pül* 'a bite, a bit, a piece,' Hungarian *fal*- 'eat,' *falat*- 'a bite,' Proto-Samoyed \**pālā* 'to swallow,' Yurak *pāl'e* 'devour, swallow,' Selkup *polj*-.

AINU *para* 'mouth.'

### 375. SWAMP<sub>1</sub> *lama*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**lāmā* 'puddle, swamp' (queried), Latin *lāma* 'swamp, bog, slough.'

PROTO-URALIC \**lampe* 'puddle, pond, swamp,' Finnish *lampi* 'pond,' Estonian *lammikas* 'mud hole,' Saami *luobbâl* 'small lake,' Yurak *limbad*, Selkup *lîmpä*.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**lāmo* 'sea, wave,' \**lāmu* (Illich-Svitych) 'swamp, sea,' Middle Mongolian *namug* 'swamp, marsh,' Written Mongolian *namuy*, Khalkha *namag*. Proto-Tungus \**lāmu* 'sea,' Evenki *lāmu* 'sea,' Oroch *namu* 'sea,' *lamu* 'wave,' Even *lām* ~ *nām* 'sea,' Nanai *lamu* ~ *namu* 'sea,' Manchu *namu* 'sea,' Negidal *lām* 'sea.' Poppe reconstructs initial \**n*- for Proto-Altaic; Benzing (34) reconstructs \**lāmu*.

KOREAN *nyph* 'swamp, marsh, pond, bog' (MLC 379).

JAPANESE *numa*. Cf. also Old Japanese, modern Japanese *nami* 'wave.'

AINU *noma* ~ *numa* 'swamp, morass' (Patrie 1982: 43; not found in Batchelor, Hattori, or Dobrotvorskiy).

- SM 137, IS 331, N 263

### 376. SWAMP<sub>2</sub> *nur*

PROTO-URALIC \**ńorɜ*, Finnish *noro* 'swampy valley,' Estonian *nõru* 'brooklet,' Udmurt *ńur* 'damp, moist,' Komi-Zyrian *ńur*, Vogul *ńār*, Hungarian *nyirok* 'moisture,' ?Yurak *ńurka* 'aspen tree,'

- Selkup *njār* 'tundra'; Proto-Uralic *\*ńorɜ* 'a kind of moss,' Saami *ńōra* 'moss,' Yurak *ńārcu* 'swamp moss,' Kamassian *nor* 'moss.'
- YUKAGHIR: Tundra *ńor* 'swamp,' *norzek* 'moss.'
- PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ńjuře* 'become wet, soak,' Turkic: Chuvash *nurě* 'wet,' Yakut *nuora*. Middle Mongolian *nur-* 'soak, be wet,' Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Kalmyk *nor* 'let water through,' Dunshan *noro* 'wet,' Monguor *nuora* 'swamp.'
- OLD JAPANESE *nura* 'be wet, get wet,' modern Japanese *nure-ru* 'get wet, be moistened,' *nuras-u* 'moisten,' Ryukyuan *nurashing* 'be wet.'
- GILYAK *jur* 'soak.'
- N 326

377. SWIM *oye*

- PROTO-URALIC *\*uje* ~ *\*oje*, Finnish *ui-*, Estonian *uju-*, Saami *vuojje-*, Mordvin *uje-*, Cheremis *ujal-*, Komi-Zyrian *uj-*, Ostyak *üj-*, Vogul *oj-*, Hungarian *úsz-*, Yurak *ḡū-*, Selkup *ū-*.
- PROTO-ALTAIC *\*oje*, Middle Mongolian *\*üj-* ~ *\*oji-mu-*, Written Mongolian *oimu-*, Khalkha *ojmo-*, Monguor *wī-*. Proto-Tungus *\*ujV-* 'swim (of birds),' *\*uju-* 'swim (of birds)' (Tsintsius II: 252), Evenki *uju-*, Nanai *ojana-*, Negidal *oji-jan-*, Orok *onnō-*.
- MODERN KOREAN *hëy*.
- OLD JAPANESE *oyog-*, modern Japanese *oyogu*.
- SM 235, IS 355, BK 509

378. TAIL *sari*

- PROTO-ALTAIC *\*seri* 'buttocks, defecate,' Proto-Turkic *\*siri-* 'defecate (of a dog),' Old Turkic *siri-* 'defecate.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *sari-* 'urinate (of a dog),' Kalmyk *sār-* 'urinate.' Proto-Tungus *\*seri(gi)* 'buttocks,' Evenki *sergi* 'coccyx,' Even *heri* 'buttocks,' Nanai *sirge* 'small hillock.'
- MIDDLE KOREAN *choli*, modern Korean *choli* 'a pointed or tapering end (e.g. of a tail, switch from a tree)' (MLC 1613).
- OLD JAPANESE *siri* 'buttock,' modern Japanese *shiri* 'backside, hips.'
- AINU *sar* 'tail' (dialects 1–8), *sara-kuh* 'fish's tail' (dialect 9, Hattori 181: 17).
- SM 236

379. TAKE<sub>1</sub> *ali*

URALIC: Samoyed: Kamassian *arə* 'to handle.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**ala* 'take, receive,' Proto-Turkic \**al-*, Old Turkic, Turkish, Tatar, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *al-*, Chuvash *il-*, Yakut *il-*. Middle Mongolian *ali* 'take, receive, give,' Written Mongolian, Monguor *ali* 'give!,' Khalkha, Kalmyk *al* 'give,' Dagur *ali* 'take, receive.' Proto-Tungus \**al(i)-* 'take, receive, give, hand over,' \**ali-* 'give' (Benzing 63), Negidal, Even, Evenki *al-* 'take, receive,' Manchu *ali* 'take, receive,' Orok, Nanai *ali-* 'take, receive,' Ulch *alū-* 'give, Ju-chen *ali-* 'give.'

GILYAK *al-* 'run after, overtake.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ləŋ* 'to appropriate,' Kamchadal *il* 'keep' (Worth).

380. TAKE<sub>2</sub> *ai*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**ai-*, \**ai-* (GI) 'give' (in the middle voice, 'take'), Hittite *pai* (< \**pe-ai*) 'give,' Greek *aínumai* 'take, seize,' Tocharian A *e-* 'give,' Tocharian B *ai* 'give.'

JAPANESE *e-ru*.

CHUKOTIAN: Palana *aiv-* 'alms.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Yupik \**ayi-* 'get whatever one wants,' Central Siberian Yupik *azi-* 'get whatever one wants,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ayi* 'be satiated, get whatever one wants,' ?Greenlandic *ai-vaa* 'gets.'

381. TAKE<sub>3</sub> *amu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**em-*, Latin *emere*, Lithuanian *imù*, Old Church Slavic *imq*.

PROTO-URALIC \**amta* 'give,' Finnish *anta-* 'give,' Estonian *anda-* 'give,' Saami *vuow/de-* 'sell,' Mordvin *ando-* 'feed,' Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *ud-* 'give to drink,' Hungarian *ad-* 'give, present,' Proto-Samoyed \**mę-* 'take (tr.); be, become (intr.),' Yurak (Forest) *měš*, Motor *mejam*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eastern Aleut *amlu-* 'draw, bail,' Proto-Eskimo \**amu* 'pull,' Sireniki *amə-* 'pull out,' Central Siberian Yupik *amu-* 'pull,' Naukan, Central Alaskan Yupik *amu-* 'pull out,' Alutiiq *amu-* 'pull up, out, off,' North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *amu-*

‘pull out.’

- N 133, BK 426

### 382. TAKE<sub>4</sub> *per*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**bher-* ‘carry, bring,’ Old Church Slavic *berq* ‘take,’ Russian *brat’* ‘take,’ Latin *ferō* ‘I carry,’ Old English *beran* ‘carry, bear,’ Armenian *berem* ‘carry,’ Tocharian A, B *pär-* ‘carry.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**biōr[e]* ‘give, take, collect,’ Proto-Turkic \**bēr* ‘give,’ Old Turkic, Turkmen *ber* ‘give,’ Azerbaijani, Turkish *ver-* ‘give,’ Tatar *bir-* ‘give,’ Chuvash *par* ‘give,’ Yakut *bier-* ‘give.’ Proto-Tungus \**bū-* ‘give,’ Negidal, Nanai, Oroch, Evenki *bū-* ‘give,’ Manchu *bu-* ‘give,’ Ulch *būwu* ‘give,’ Even *bō-* ‘give.’

OLD JAPANESE *pirip-* ‘gather, collect,’ modern Japanese *hiro-* ‘gather, collect,’ Ryukyuan *firof-* ‘gather.’

AINU *pirai* (*Moshiogusa*); *perai* ‘fish with rod and line’ (Hattori 113: 26).

GILYAK *p’ry-* ‘to take away.’

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pir* ~ *per*.

- IS 332, N 8, BK 6

### 383. TAKE<sub>5</sub> *tal*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**tel-* ~ \**telə-* ~ \**tlā-*, \**telə-* (W), \**t<sup>h</sup>el-* (GI) ‘lift,’ Latin *tollere* ‘lift,’ Old Irish *tlenaim* ‘I steal’ (cf. English slang ‘lift’ = ‘steal’), Tocharian A, B *tāl-* ‘lift, acquire.’

PROTO-ALTAIC \**t’āla* ‘plunder, seduce,’ Proto-Turkic \**tāla-* ‘rob, plunder,’ Old Turkic, Turkish, Chagatai, Kazakh *tala-* ‘rob,’ Turkmen *tāla-* ‘rob,’ Chuvash *tola-* ‘harm, slander.’ Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *tala-* ‘rob,’ Khalkha *tal-* ‘rob,’ Kalmyk *talə-* ‘rob,’ Dagur *tale* ‘steal.’ Tungus: Manchu *tala* ‘confiscate’ (borrowing from Mongolian).

KOREAN *tyl-* ‘take, carry’ (MLC 535).

OLD JAPANESE *tōru*, modern Japanese *toru* ‘take, steal,’ Ryukyuan *tuy-ung*.

AINU *tarara* ‘hold up.’

GILYAK: Eastern Sakhalin *tloi* ‘steal.’

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *tul’etək* ‘steal,’ Koryak *tul* ‘steal.’



- SM 106, IS 351, BK 98

384. TASTE *ama*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**amo* 'mouth, taste,' Middle Mongolian *aman* 'mouth, taste (n. and v.),' Written Mongolian *ama(n)* 'mouth, taste,' Khalkha *am*, Kalmyk *amṇ*, Dagur, Monguor *ama*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *mas* 'flavor,' modern Korean *mat*.

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ama-* 'sweet, tasty,' Ryukyuan *ama-saŋ*.

GILYAK: Amur *amra*, Sakhalin *amra-ŋ*.

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *methatken* ~ *mačətken* 'aroma' (Zhukova), Kamchadal *amčaka* 'smell (n.)' (Worth).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *um-six* 'to smell, get the scent of,' *umta-king* 'taste' (Geoghean).

- SM 284

385. TEAR (v.) *peri*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*(s)*per-* (Illich-Svitych) 'tear, break,' Armenian *p'ert* 'isolated piece,' Greek *spar-ássō* 'I tear, break.'

PROTO-URALIC \**pärä* (Illich-Svitych) 'break,' \**pärek* (Illich-Svitych) 'broken off piece,' Finnish *päre* 'broken off piece,' Veps *päreg* 'chip, splinter,' Komi-Zyrian *pyrig* 'crumb, remnant,' Vogul *-poar* 'small piece.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p'urí* 'crush,' Proto-Turkic \**ür-* 'tear, break, demolish,' \**üz* (Räsänen 1969, < \**hür*) 'tear apart,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *üz-* 'tear apart,' Uighur *üz* 'break up.' Middle Mongolian *xuru-* 'sharpen, hone,' Written Mongolian *ürü* 'whet, rub,' Khalkha *üre-* 'sharpen.' Proto-Tungus \**puru-* ~ \**purgu-* 'crush,' Manchu *furu* 'cut into small pieces,' Nanai *purtu* 'crumbs,' Ulch *pori-* 'crush,' Evenki *huru-* 'crush.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *pul(h)-* 'in pieces, crumbs, to rub, grind,' modern Korean *purə* 'in pieces,' *phul-da* 'rub.' Cf. also modern Korean *phul-ta* 'loosen, remove' (MLC 1763).

AINU *piru* 'wipe'; *piru* 'wipe' (dialects 1-9, Hattori 129: 19).

- Poppe 1960: 12, 111, 132, N 339

386. THING *kutu*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**kesu* 'thing, sort, order,' Middle Mongolian *küsünüg* 'list, chart, column (of a register),' Khalkha *xüsneg* 'list.' Proto-Tungus \**kese* 'word, order,' Manchu *xese* 'word,' Oroch *kese* 'word.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kəs* ~ *kas*, modern Korean *kəs* (read *kət*) (MLC 103).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *koto*, Ryukyuan *kutu*. Cf. also Old Japanese *kusa* 'sort, kind.'

AINU *kusu* 'because.'

- SM 239

387. THINK *met*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**med-*, \**met'-* (GI) 'think, measure,' Armenian *mit* 'thought, sense,' Latin *meditor* 'I consider,' Old Irish *midiur* 'think, judge,' Old Norse *meta* 'reckon,' Old English *metan* 'measure.'

YUKAGHIR *met* 'inform,' Kolyma *med(u)* 'be heard (of a sound),' *modi* 'hear.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**m̥uti* 'know, believe,' \**medä-* (Illich-Svitych) 'know, feel,' Proto-Turkic \**büt-* 'believe, sign, token,' Old Turkic *büt* 'believe,' Yakut *bit* 'sign.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha, Dagur *mede* 'know,' Kalmyk *medə-* 'know,' Monguor *mude-* 'know.' Tungus: Manchu *mede* 'knowledge,' *mežige* (< *medige*) 'information,' Lamut *məd-* 'note, perceive,' Evenki *mədəgə* 'sensation' (Poppe 1960: 35, 125).

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *mit-* 'believe' (MLC 695).

GILYAK *meta-* 'to doubt.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *mətəw* 'I think that it was X,' Koryak *mit-ələn* 'expert,' *nə-mit-xin* 'intelligent, dextrous,' *mitətvək* 'become sensible,' Kamchadal *n-mit-qin* 'skillful' (Worth; probably a borrowing from Koryak).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**məciy-* 'be clearly visible,' Central Alaskan Yupik *məciy-* 'be clearly visible,' Seward Peninsula Inuit *mizi-yi-* 'observe,' Eastern Canadian Inuit *misi-yi-* 'discover, become aware of,' Greenlandic *misi-yi-* 'notice, feel.'

- Poppe 1960: 125, IS 353, N 297

388. THINK/SAY *men*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**men* 'think, consider,' Luwian *m(a)nā*- 'see, look upon,' Gothic *munan* 'think, believe,' Armenian *i-manam* 'understand,' Lithuanian *miniù* 'remember,' Old Church Slavic *mǫnjō* 'think,' Sanskrit *manyate* 'he/she thinks (middle voice).' There is a reduplicated perfect in Greek *memona* 'think, desire,' Latin *memini* 'I remember,' and Hittite *memmai* 'he/she says.'

PROTO-URALIC \**mʏn3-* ~ \**mon3-* 'say,' Finnish *manaa*- 'admonish, urge, exhort,' Estonian *mana-* 'scold,' Saami *moanna* 'think, conjecture,' Mordvin *muńa* 'conjure up,' Cheremis *mana-* 'say,' Hungarian *mond-* 'say,' Proto-Samoyed \**mā-* ~ \**mān-* 'say,' Enets *man* 'say,' Yurak (Forest) *māns* 'say,' Selkup *mompa* 'say,' Kamassian *mal'em* 'say,' Tavgy *muno* 'say, command.'

YUKAGHIR: Tundra *mon-* 'say,' Kolyma *mimai-* 'to grasp, understand' (Angere). Cf. the Indo-European reduplicated preterite presents.

PROTO-ALTAIC \**mana* ~ \**mano* 'learn, try,' Proto-Tungus \**mandū-* 'try, strive,' Oroch *mandu-* 'try,' Even *manru-* 'try,' Evenki *mandūw-* 'try.'

OLD JAPANESE *manab-* 'learn,' modern Japanese *manabu* 'learn.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *amnel* 'tale' (Worth).

• IS 339, N 281, BR 16, BK 519

389. THREE *tre*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**trei-*, \**t<sup>h</sup>rei-* (GI), Hittite *tēri*, Lycian, Old Irish, Old Church Slavic *tri-*, Latin *trēs*, Old High German *drī*, Old Prussian *tris*, Albanian, Tocharian A *tre*, Armenian *erek* 'three'.

?PROTO-ALTAIC \**sari* ~ \**seri* 'three,' Middle Mongolian \**sereye* 'trident,' Written Mongolian *serege* 'trident,' Khalkha, Dagur *serē* 'trident.'

?MIDDLE KOREAN *sāi*, modern Korean *sē*.

AINU *re*, Sakhalin *tre* (Dybowski), Nairo *te*.

GILYAK: Southeast *trak* 'thrice.'

390. THROAT *kur*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**g<sup>w</sup>er-*, \**g<sup>w</sup>erə-* (W), \**k<sup>w</sup>er-* (GI) 'swallow,' Latin *vorō* 'I swallow,' Sanskrit *girāti* 'swallows,' Armenian *eker* 'ate.' Cf. also \**g<sup>w</sup>rī-ūā* 'neck,' Old Church Slavic *grīva* 'mane,' Avestan *grīvā* 'neck (of a demon),' Sanskrit *grīvā* 'neck.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Volgaic \**kurkə*, Finnish *kurkku*, Estonian *kurk*, Mordvin *korga*.

ALTAIC: Mongolian: Kalmyk \**gürä*. Tungus: Manchu *gurexe* 'visible vein or neck of horned cattle,' Nanai *guruxe* 'nape.'

GILYAK *qorqr*.

- IS 335, N 91, MR 9, BK 361

391. TIE<sub>1</sub> *maki*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mei-* 'tie, connect,' Latvian *meju* 'drive in a stake,' Sanskrit *minóti* 'fastens in the ground.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**muk'e* 'tie up, wrap up,' \**mak'o* 'to wind, twist, bend,' Turkic: Old Turkic *ba* ~ *bay-la*. Middle Mongolian *muku-* 'tie up, wrap up,' Written Mongolian *muqulai-da-* 'tie up,' Khalkha *muxlaj-da-* 'tie up.' Proto-Tungus \**makti-* 'to wind (ropes), to wrap up (cloth), to bend, wrap,' Ulch *maqti-la* 'wind ropes,' Manchu *mači-* 'wrap cloth,' Negidal *makčī-nda-* 'wind rope,' Nanai *maxčī-ra-* 'wind rope.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *mōy*, *māy-ta* 'ties, fastens' (Ramsey), *mēi* ~ *māi* ~ *ma* 'tie, wrap' (Patrie 4.15.4), *mukk-ta* 'ties, fastens together' (MLC 670). Cf. also Middle Korean *moka-* 'bundle, numerative for bundles,' modern Korean *mogami* 'bundle,' *mogä* (numera-tive for bundles).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *mak-* 'tie into, wind around, to wrap.'

GILYAK *may-* 'to moor, to land.'

- SM 241. Variants in -y and -k are both found, sometimes in the same language (e.g. Korean).

392. TIE<sub>2</sub> *kil*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'juli* 'to wind, plait,' Proto-Turkic \**kül(t)-* 'spool, skein, sheaf,' Turkish *küleš* 'spool,' Tatar *kültə* 'spool,' Turkmen *kültem* 'spool.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *küli-*

'bind,' Kalmyk *külə-* 'bind,' Khalkha *xüle* 'bind.' Proto-Tungus \**xil(i)-* 'to plait, braid,' Nanai, Orok *sili-* 'to plait,' Ulch *sily-* 'to plait,' Evenki *ilča-* 'to plait.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**k'ila* 'fetters,' Proto-Turkic \**Kile-* 'to hobble, fetters, board,' Old Turkic *kiše* 'hobble,' Tatar *kištä* 'board,' Chuvash *kašta* 'board.' Middle Mongolian *kelbeyür* 'chock, boot-tree,' Written Mongolian *kelbe* 'chock,' Khalkha *xelbūr* 'chock.' Proto-Tungus \**xil-* 'fur collar,' Manchu *ilten* 'collar,' Ulch *sini* 'collar,' Orok *sinni* 'collar,' Evenki *inman* 'halter.'

?MIDDLE KOREAN *kal* 'fetters,' modern Korean *khal* 'fetters.'

?OLD JAPANESE *kasi* ~ *kase* 'fetters, shackles,' modern Japanese *kase* 'fetters, shackles.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *kəlt(-ək)*, *qəlyiqəl* 'chain, connection,' Koryak *kilt-* 'tie,' *kiltikil* 'bundle.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *qisat-* 'tie,' *qilbi-* 'coil, bend,' *qilbi-χ* 'umbilical cord,' Proto-Eskimo \**qitək-*, Sirenik *qitəχqakətə-*, Naukan, Central Siberian Yupik, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *qitəxtə-*, North Alaskan Inuit *qil'iq*, Western Canadian Inuit *qiliq-*, Greenlandic *qilik-*. Cf. also Proto-Eskimo \**kəluγ* 'seam, stitch,' Sirenik *kəluk* 'stitch,' Naukan, Alutiiq *kəluk* 'seam,' Central Siberian Yupik, Central Alaskan Yupik *kəluk* 'stitch,' North Alaskan Inuit *kil'uk* 'stitch, seam,' Greenlandic *kiluk* 'stitch, seam.'

• Variants in *k-* and *q-* of what appears to be the same root occur in both Chukotian and Eskimo-Aleut. A similar variation between *k* and *q* occurs in interrogative pronouns in Chukotian and Eskimo-Aleut, as discussed in Volume 1: 223–24.

### 393. TIME<sub>1</sub> *tuki*

PROTO-ALTAIC \*č'jāk'e, Proto-Turkic \*č'īāk 'time, measure,' \*čāk ~ \*čāγ (Räsänen 1969), Old Turkic čak, Turkish çay, Chuvash çuχ, Yakut sax. Middle Mongolian čax, Written Mongolian čay, Khalkha, Kalmyk cag, Dagur čag(i), Monguor čag. Proto-Tungus \*čik- 'grown up,' Manchu čiqsin 'grown up.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean čək 'time when' (quasi-free form, MLC 1423).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *toki* 'time, when.'

AINU čik(i) 'time when.'

## • SM 242, 243

394. TIME<sub>2</sub> *pak*

KOREAN *tan-pak* 'a single time' (Patrie), 'at once, immediately' (MLC 396).

AINU *paki* (Batchelor).

395. TIRED<sub>1</sub> *ali*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**āle* 'weak, tired,' Proto-Turkic \**al-* 'to be bad, crazy, weak, confused, uncertain,' Old Turkic *alaŋ-a-δ* 'become weak,' Turkish *alu* 'weak,' Tatar *ala-ma* 'bad, old.' Middle Mongolian *al-da-* 'get tired,' Written Mongolian *alžija* 'get tired,' Khalkha *alža-* 'get tired,' Dagur *alšē* 'get tired,' Kalmyk *almā* 'disturbed.' Proto-Tungus \**ālī-* 'get tired,' Negidal *ālī-* 'get tired,' Nanai, Orok *ālī-* 'get tired.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *əli-* 'be foolish, mistaken,' modern Korean *əli-sək-* 'be foolish.'

OLD JAPANESE *oro-ka* 'foolish,' modern Japanese *oroka* 'foolish.'

AINU *araka* 'ache, be in pain.'

GILYAK *al* 'be tired.'

CHUKOTIAN: ?Chukchi *ar* 'sick,' Northeastern Kamchadal *il'zal* 'pain' (Radliński). The Chukchi form is problematical since Eurasiatic \**l* usually appears as *l* in Chukchi.

396. TIRED<sub>2</sub> *par*

URALIC: Proto-Ugric \**pɜɜɜ-rɜ* ~ \**pvrkɜ* (Benkö 1993).

PROTO-ALTAIC \**p*āra 'be tired,' Proto-Turkic \**ār-* 'be tired,' Proto-Turkish \*(*h*)*ār* 'be exhausted' (Räsänen 1969), Old Turkic *ar-*, Turkmen *ār-*, Chuvash *ir-*, Yakut *ir-* 'become lean.' Middle Mongolian *hari-* 'be tired, exhausted,' Written Mongolian *ari-*, Khalkha *argi-*, Kalmyk *ar-ya-*. Proto-Tungus \**paru-* 'to faint, feel giddy,' Manchu *fara-* 'feel giddy,' Nanai *farında-* 'feel giddy,' Evenki *harū-* 'feel giddy,' Even *hārū* 'be dizzy.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *phal-* 'to be lean, emaciated,' modern Korean *phali-hada* 'be thin, emaciated' (MLC 1730).

OLD JAPANESE *pata-* 'be exhausted.'

GILYAK *p'er* 'become tired.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *pälqät* 'become old,' Koryak *pelqetegn* 'become old.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*palu-* 'be lying on one's stomach,' Naukan *palu-* 'lie on the stomach,' Alutiiq *palu-* 'be sad,' Central Alaskan Yupik *palu-* 'starve,' North Alaskan Inuit *palu* 'be depressed, in bad condition,' Greenlandic *palu-* 'lie on the stomach.'

• Poppe 1960: 96

### 397. TOOTH *ni*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ńVjV*, Tungus: Manchu *ńa-si* ~ *ńa-sha* 'gums (of the teeth)' (literally, 'tooth-skin').

MIDDLE KOREAN *ni*, modern Korean *i*; in South Korea it is spelled *ni*).

AINU *ni-rus* 'gum' (literally, 'tooth-skin').

GILYAK *ny-ys* 'teeth' (according to Panfilov 1962-65, I: 103, *-ys* is a collective suffix).

### 398. TOUCH/TASTE *sap*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*sap-*, *\*sep-* (W) 'to taste, come to know,' Latin *sapiō* 'I taste of,' *sapiens* 'wise, knowing,' Oscan *sipus* 'knowing,' Old Norse *sefi* 'sense.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*šjāp'a* 'to grip (with claws),' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *sabur* 'bird's claws, fork,' Khalkha *savar* 'claws,' Monguor *sawar* 'claws,' Dagur *sabər* 'claws.' Proto-Tungus *\*šip-* 'handful, to pinch, take a handful, clutch, pick with a finger, lick,' Manchu *sefere* 'handful, pinch,' Nanai *sefele-* 'clutch,' Ulch *čipecī-* 'pick with a finger,' Evenki *čīw-* 'lick.'

OLD JAPANESE *sapar-* 'to touch,' modern Japanese *sawar-u* 'touch.' AINU *sap-ke* 'to taste.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*cavət-* 'touch, feel,' Alutiiq *cauxtə-* 'touch,' Central Siberian Yupik *saaftə-* 'touch, feel,' North Alaskan Inuit *savīt-* 'touch,' Greenlandic *savit-* 'touch.'

399. TREE *muk*

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic *\*bük* 'wood, forest,' *\*bük* 'tree' (Räsänen 1969), Old Turkic *bük*, Turkish *bük* 'hill.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *umkuum* ~ *umkət* 'forest,' Koryak *umkən* 'forest.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Central Alaskan Yupik *mukak* 'wood, log, stick' (not found in Fortescue et al.).

400. TRUNK (TREE) *tunke*

PROTO-URALIC *\*tiŋe* 'end of the trunk, thick end of a tree,' *\*tüŋe* (Collinder 1955) 'butt, base,' Finnish *tyvi* 'end of the trunk,' Estonian *tüvi* 'thick end,' Cheremis *təŋ* 'end of the trunk,' Udmurt *diŋ* 'thick part of a tree trunk,' Komi-Zyrian *din* 'thick end of a tree,' Hungarian *tő* 'stem, trunk.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'umge* 'base of a tree trunk,' *\*Tömgek* 'stump,' Chuvash *tumgada* 'stump,' Tatar *tümgäk* 'stump,' Turkmen *töŋge* 'stump,' Yakut *töŋürgäs* 'stump.' Middle Mongolian *döŋ(ge)* 'prop, support,' Written Mongolian *döŋ* 'support, prop,' Khalkha *döŋgö* 'neck cangue,' Kalmyk *döŋ* 'support,' Dagur *duŋgu* 'support.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tuŋ-* 'base of a tree trunk,' modern Korean *tuŋčhi* 'base of a tree trunk.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *tuŋk-* 'trunk end, thick end.'

• IS 344

401. TURN<sub>1</sub> *tur*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*tuer-*, *\*twer-* (W) 'turn, circle, stir,' Old High German *dweran* 'turn about quickly,' Old English *thw-eran* 'stir, churn.' Cf. also *\*terk<sup>w</sup>-* 'twist,' Hittite *tarkuwai-* 'turn oneself, dance,' Latin *torqueō* 'I twist, wind,' Old English *thræstan* 'turn, twist,' Albanian *tjerr* 'spin,' Tocharian B *tärk-* 'twist around.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*tolu* 'turn round, spin,' *\*törV-* (Illich-Svitych) 'circle around,' Proto-Turkic *\*dolga-* 'twist, wrap around,' Old Turkic *tolya-* 'twist,' Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *dola-* 'twist.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tola-ka* 'return,' *tola-po* 'look back,' *töl-* 'revolve,' *tulī* 'surround,' modern Korean *tolo* 'back, again' (MLC 464).



OLD JAPANESE *yor-* 'twist,' modern Japanese *yoru* 'twist.'

AINU *rura* 'deliver, bring back to' (dialects 6–7, Hattori 80: 6), Sakhalin *trura* 'bring back,' *rura* 'return a borrowed thing' (Dobrotvorskiĭ).

- SM 246, IS 333

#### 402. TURN<sub>2</sub> *kul*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**k<sup>w</sup>el-*, \**k<sup>hw</sup>el-* (GI) 'turn (knee), kneel, knee,' Luwian *ku(wa)lai-*, Old Church Slavic *kolěno* 'knee,' Albanian *sjell* 'turn around,' Avestan *čaraiti* 'circulates.'

PROTO-URALIC \**kol'a* (Illich-Svitych) 'circle,' Finnish *koljat* 'necklace,' Selkup *kol'a* 'circle.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**k'ulo* 'to roll, turn,' \**kolV* (Illich-Svitych) 'turn, revolve, mix,' Proto-Turkic \**Kul-* 'roll (down), fall, round,' ?Yakut *kul-* 'to walk around.' Middle Mongolian *kol-kida-* 'go round and round, be restless,' Written Mongolian *qolkida-* 'go round and round,' Khalkha *xolxi-* 'go round and round,' Kalmyk *xol-gədə-* 'go round and round.' Proto-Tungus \**xolo-* 'turn around, walk around,' Nanai *xōlĭ* 'turn around,' Oroch, Ulch *χōlĭ-* 'turn around,' Evenki *uli-sin* 'bend of a river.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *kuwĭl-* ~ *kuul-* 'roll,' modern Korean *kulu-ta* 'roll (intr.)' (MLC 199), *kŭlli-ta* 'roll (tr.)' (MLC 217), *kkulh-ta* 'kneel' (MLC 219).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *korob-* 'roll,' *kuru-* 'reel, wind, spin,' *kuru-ma* 'wheel,' *kurukuru* 'round and round.'

GILYAK *kulkul* 'squint, be cross-eyed,' Sakhalin *kulkullus* 'wheel' (Glehn), Southeast Sakhalin *kulxk'ulx* 'wheel.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak *kul* 'roll,' Kamchadal *k'ele* 'to circle,' *k'ela-nom* 'wheel,' *k'ele-ka-s* 'to turn, circle.'

- IS 345, N 202, BR 8

#### 403. TURN/ROUND *eka*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**egi* ~ \**ege* ~ \**ega* 'to bend,' Proto-Turkic \**eg-* 'to bend,' \**äg* 'to bend' (Räsänen 1969), Old Turkic, Turkmen *eg-* 'to bend,' Chuvash *av-* ~ *aj-* 'to bend,' Yakut *iäχ-* 'to bend.' Middle Mongolian *e'emek* 'ring,' Written Mongolian *egeg* 'corner,' *ege-meg* 'ring,' Khalkha *ēg* 'corner,' *ēmeg* 'ring,' Kalmyk

ēg 'corner,' ēmæg 'ring.' Proto-Tungus \*ege- 'surround, encircle, go round, ring,' Evenki eye-l- 'go round, surround,' Negidal eg-di 'ring,' Ulch eje- 'encircle, go round,' Orok eji- 'go round, surround.'

KOREAN *kko-ta* 'twist, twine' (MLC 137).

AINU *eka* 'twist' (Dobrotvorskij).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *iku-lix* 'to turn in a different direction, turn around, turn back,' Proto-Eskimo \*akḏay- 'roll over, turn over,' Naukan *akakə-* 'roll,' Central Siberian Yupik *akamka* 'circle,' Alutiiq *akay-* 'roll,' *akayŋa-* 'be round,' Central Alaskan Yupik *akay-* 'roll,' *akalkia* 'wheel,' North Alaskan Inuit *akšak-* 'roll,' Greenlandic *aššakak-* 'turn over, roll over.'

#### 404. TWO<sub>1</sub> *tu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*duō(u), \*dwo- (W), \*t'wo- (GI), Latin *duo*, Old English *tū*, Crimean Gothic *tua*, Old Prussian *dwai*, Old Church Slavic *dŭva*, Avestan *dva*.

URALIC: Pre-Balto-Finnic \*to-ńće 'second,' Finnish *toinen* 'second,' Estonian *teine* 'second.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \*tjubu, Proto-Turkic \*TVbVr- 'second,' Old Turkic *tvirem* 'second,' Chuvash *teberem* 'second.' Middle Mongolian *ži-rin*, Written Mongolian *žiren*, Dagur *žūr(ū)* 'pair,' Monguor *žuru*. Proto-Tungus \*žube-, Orok *du*, Manchu *žuwe*, Negidal *žul*, Nanai *žū*, Evenki *dū-tə* 'part, become two (of a road or river).'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tŭlh* ~ *tū*, modern Korean *tū-lh*, *tū-* before numerals and classifiers, *tū* 'alternate shape of *tu-lh* as a prenominal, two, a couple,' e.g. *tū salam* 'two people.'

AINU *tu*.

#### 405. TWO<sub>2</sub> *ki*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric \*-me-k 'we' (cf. \*-te-k 'you [plural]'), Hungarian -k (plural), Saami -k (plural), Ostyak -k(-an) (dual), Enets *k(-an)* ~ *k(-ai)* (dual), Selkup -qi (dual).

YUKAGHIR *tkit* '2,' Yukaghir *ki* '2.'

ALTAIC: Proto-Turkic \*ek(k)i, Old Turkic *eki*, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen *iki*, Tatar *ike*, Chuvash *ikke*, Yakut *ikki*. Middle Mon-

golian (*h*)*ekire* 'twins,' Written Mongolian *ikere* ~ *ikire* 'twins,' Khalkha *ixer* 'twins.'

GILYAK *me-gi* 'we 2' (cf. *me-r* 'we inc.'), *-ki* 'and.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *-mA-k* 'we,' *-tA-k* 'you (plural)' (verb suffixes).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo-Aleut *\*-mi-k* 'we 2,' *\*-ti-k* 'you 2,' Eskimo *-k* (dual), Aleut *-k* (dual).

• MR 20. See Volume 1: 101–6 for a discussion of the grammaticalization of this root.

#### 406. UNDER<sub>1</sub> *ala*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*au-lo-s*, *h<sub>2</sub>eluos* (MA) 'elongated, hollow, cavity,' Hittite *ḫalluwa* 'deep, hollow, pit,' Old Prussian *aulinis* 'leg of a boot,' Old Church Slavic *ulica* 'alley,' Armenian *ul* 'way.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*ala* 'space underneath, the under part, under,' Finnish *ala* 'place,' *alla* 'under,' Estonian *ala* 'space under, ground,' Saami *vuolle* 'down,' Mordvin *ala* 'under, below,' Chereemis *ül-*, Udmurt *ul* 'place underneath,' Komi-Zyrian *ul*, Ostyak *il* 'below,' Vogul *jalk* 'below,' Hungarian *al-*, Proto-Samoyed *\*ilə* 'ground, under,' Tavgy *ilea* 'ground,' Kamassian *ilde* 'ground,' Enets *iro* 'ground,' Selkup *jl(i)* 'ground.' Cf. also Proto-Uralic *\*l̥ʸ* (*ʸ* indicates an unspecifiable front vowel) 'under, the under part,' Cheremis *ləwäl*, Hungarian *lē* 'down.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma, Tundra *-al*. Cf. also Kolyma *le-de* 'further downstream,' *le-luke* 'a little below,' *le-dude* 'downwards, downstream.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ale* 'below, lower,' Proto-Turkic *\*al* 'lowerside, below, lower,' Old Turkic *altın* 'below,' Turkish, Tatar, Azerbaijani *alt* 'below,' Yakut *alın* 'below.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic *\*uli* ~ *\*oli* 'sole of the foot,' Proto-Turkic *\*ul* 'sole,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *oltaŋ* 'sole,' *ul* 'foundation,' Turkish *oltan* 'sole,' Yakut *ulluŋ* 'sole.' Middle Mongolian *olmi* 'front part of the sole,' Written Mongolian *ölmei* 'sole,' Khalkha *ölmij* 'sole.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *alai* 'below, lower side,' modern Korean *alä* 'below' (MLC 1069). Middle Korean *-i* is the Eurasiatic locative (Greenberg 1990: 153–54). Ramstedt (1939: 151) also interprets this *-i* as a petrified locative.

OLD JAPANESE *or-* 'to lower, descend, go down,' modern Japanese *ori-* 'to lower,' Ryukyuan *uri(-yuu)*.

AINU *ra-ta* 'below'; *ra* 'down (direction)' *ra* ~ *ra-ta* ~ *ra-wa* 'region underneath' (dialects 8, 9, Hattori 239: 42), Kuriles *ra(n)* 'under.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*alu(ɤ)* 'sole,' Naukan *alut* 'sole of foot,' Central Alaskan Yupik *alu(q)* 'sole of boot or foot,' North Alaskan Inuit *alu* 'sole,' Greenlandic *aluq* 'sole,' *alut* 'underside of sled runners'; Proto-Inuit *\*alaaq* 'sole,' North Alaskan Inuit *alaaq* 'sole of an animal's paw,' *alannaaq* 'palm of hand,' Greenlandic *alaaq* 'sole, sledge shoeing.'

• SM 68

#### 407. UNDER<sub>2</sub> *aca*

PROTO-URALIC *\*eć3-* 'to fall,' Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *uś-* 'fall,' Vogul *is-* 'alight (a bird),' Hungarian *es-* 'fall,' Selkup *êsta-* 'let fall,' Kamassian *wuzur-* 'fall.'

ALTAIC: Turkic: Turkish *as-ra* 'downwards,' Kirghiz *as-t* 'bottom, down,' Karaim *as-t* 'lower part.'

KOREAN *sä* 'sod, turf' (MLC 918).

OLD JAPANESE *s-u* 'extreme or lower part of anything.'

AINU *asa-m* ~ *asa-ma* 'bottom, foundation'; *sa-n* ~ *sa-p* 'descend,' *asa-m* 'under, below' (dialect 8, Hattori 239: 41), *so* 'floor' (dialects 1, 3, 7, Hattori 103: 36), *asam* 'bottom, depths' (dialects 1-9, Hattori 240: 43).

GILYAK *řa-mi* 'in the deep water.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *sa-lk* 'behind,' *izu* 'under, low,' Southern Kamchadal *ačangen* (plural *ačanid*) 'sole of the foot,' *ečenym* 'sole of the shoe' (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ac-a* 'the lower part of it,' *sam-* 'down below, down-slope (in place names),' Proto-Eskimo *\*aci* 'area below,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *aci-* 'area below,' Naukan, Central Siberian Yupik *asi-* 'area below'; Proto-Eskimo *\*cam-* 'down below, down-slope,' Sirenik, Naukan, North Alaskan Inuit *sam-na* 'down below, down-slope,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *cam-na* 'down below, down-slope,' Greenlandic *san-na* 'down below, down-slope.'

• As can be seen, this root often occurs with the common Eurasiatic locative in *m*.

#### 408. URINE *otu*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**uč'u* 'urine, spray,' Proto-Turkic \**uč-* 'waterfall spray,' Tatar *očok* 'spray.' Proto-Tungus \**učē-* 'diarrhoea,' Negidal *učel-* 'have diarrhoea,' Ulch *učē* 'diarrhoea,' Nanai *uce* 'diarrhoea,' Evenki *učen* 'diarrhoea.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *očom* 'urine, urinary bladder.'

GILYAK: East Sakhalin *otyx* (Shternberg), Southern Sakhalin *ot'x* 'excrement' (Austerlitz).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ʔətt* (Bogoras), *ʔəttyt* (Moll), Koryak *əttət*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *tuyaḍiq*, Proto-Eskimo \**ətəquk*, Sirenik *təqəχ*, Alutiiq *ətquq*, Central Alaskan Yupik *təqquq*, North Alaskan Inuit *itikuq* 'sour urine, ammonia,' Greenlandic *itikuq* 'stale urine.'

#### 409. VILLAGE *palg*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**pel-*, \**pelə-* (W), \**p<sup>h</sup>el-* (GI) 'fortress,' Greek *pólis* 'city,' Lithuanian *pilis* 'fortress, castle,' Sanskrit *púram* 'wall, fortress, city.'

PROTO-URALIC \**palyV* (Illich-Svitych) 'settlement, dwelling,' Karelian *palvi* 'dwelling, place of residence,' Proto-Ugric \**palyə* 'village' Vogul *paul* 'dwelling,' Ostyak *puyəl* 'dwelling.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**pjaligV* 'group of houses, fortress,' Proto-Turkic \**bialik* 'city, fortress,' Old Turkic *balıq* 'city,' Chuvash *püler* 'city.' Middle Mongolian *balaxasun* 'city, fortress,' Written Mongolian *balayasun* 'city,' Khalkha *balgas* 'city,' Dagur *balga* 'house, dwelling place, ground.' Proto-Tungus \**palVga* 'group of houses,' Manchu *falga* ~ *falka* 'family, village.'

?GILYAK *pry* (*l* rather than *r* would be expected).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ula-χ* 'house, dwelling' (with the normal loss of initial *h* < \**f*).

• IS 356, N 368, BK 55

410. WALK *men*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**men-* 'trample, step on,' Latvian *minu* 'walk, step, tan (hides),' Lithuanian *minù* 'walk, step,' Old Church Slavic *mŭnq* 'compress.'

PROTO-URALIC \**mene-* 'go, travel,' Finnish *mene-* 'go,' Estonian *mine-* 'go,' Saami *mânnâ-* 'go, travel,' Cheremis *mije-* 'come, go,' Udmurt *mĭn-* 'go,' Komi-Zyrian *mun-* 'go,' Ostyak *mĕn-* 'go,' Vogul *miń-* 'go,' Hungarian *mĕn* 'go,' Yurak *miń-* 'go,' Tavgy *mende-* 'go,' Kamassian *mən-* 'go.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *măn-* 'jump, leap.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**meŋa* 'to run, trot,' Proto-Turkic \**baŋ* 'to trot, ride,' Old Turkic *man-* ~ *maŋ-* 'a step,' Tartar *maŋda* 'run,' Oirat *maŋta* 'gallop,' Yakut *maŋij-* 'trot.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian, Khalkha *meŋde-* 'to hurry, scurry.' Proto-Tungus \**meŋ-* 'to hurry,' Evenki *meŋiw-* 'hurry,' Even *men(u)-* 'hurry,' Manchu *muŋre-* 'to run (of cattle).'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *emeneŋ* 'a step.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Eskimo: Proto-Inuit \**maŋik-* 'get to move,' Western Canadian Inuit *maŋat* 'run away (game, caribou),' Eastern Canadian Inuit *maŋat-* 'move a little,' Greenlandic *maŋat-* 'order, enjoin to do something.'

• N 295, MR 27

411. WASH<sub>1</sub> *lak*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**leh<sub>2</sub>-* (MA) 'pour, wet, make flow,' Hittite *lahḫuzi* 'pours, overflows.' Cf. also \**lou-*, \**leu(ə)-* (W), \**loH<sup>w</sup>-* (GI), \**leuh<sub>3</sub>-* (MA) 'wash,' Latin *lavō* 'I wash, bathe,' Greek *louō* 'wash,' Armenian *loganam* 'bathe, wash myself.'

CHUKOTIAN: Koryak -*ləŋ-* 'wash,' (*nə-*)*ləŋ(-qin)* 'white, pure.'

• BK 582

412. WASH<sub>2</sub> *sus*

PROTO-ALTAIC \**susi* 'to wash, scoop,' Proto-Turkic \**sus-* 'scoop (n. and v.), bucket,' Old Turkic *susıq* 'bucket,' Yakut *usājax* 'scoop.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**šĭuba* 'water,' Proto-Turkic \**sib* 'water,' Chuvash *šiv* 'water,' Old Turkic, Turkmen *suv* 'water,' Tatar *sıw* 'water,' Turkish, Azerbaijani *su* 'water,' Yakut *ū* 'wa-

ter.' Middle Mongolian *usun* 'water,' Written Mongolian *usu* 'water,' Khalkha *us* 'water,' Kalmyk *uṣṇ* 'water,' Monguor *fuzu* 'water.' Proto-Tungus *\*šobī-* 'foam, saliva, sprinkle,' Manchu *so-* 'sprinkle,' Evenki *čowī-ksa* 'foam, saliva.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *sis-* ~ *sīs-* 'to wash,' modern Korean *ssis* 'washes, cleanses, wipe out, clean oneself' (MLC 1065).

OLD JAPANESE *susu-k-*, modern Japanese *susugu*. Cf. also Japanese *su(-ru)* 'rub,' Ryukyuan *si-yung* 'rub.'

AINU *sus*; *sus* 'take a bath' (Hattori 101: 14, dialects 1, 6, 8), *sus-te* 'to bathe' (dialect 9).

GILYAK *t'u* 'wash,' Southeastern Gilyak *su* 'wash.'

#### 413. WATER<sub>1</sub> *ape*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ǵp-*, *\*ap-* (W), *\*Hap<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'living water, river,' Hittite *ḫapa-* 'river,' Old Prussian *ape* 'river,' Sanskrit *āp*, Tocharian A, B *āp-* 'river.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p<sup>h</sup>jage* 'rain,' Proto-Turkic *\*jag(-mur)* 'rain,' Old Turkic, Turkish *jaymur* 'rain,' Tatar *jaŋgır* 'rain,' Azerbaijani *jayış* 'rain,' Turkmen *jaçış* 'rain,' Chuvash *şumar* 'rain,' Yakut *samır* 'rain.' Middle Mongolian (*h*)*aya-* 'heavy rain,' Written Mongolian *ayadar* 'heavy rain,' Khalkha *ādar* 'heavy rain.' Proto-Tungus *\*pigi-n* 'storm,' Nanai *piugi-* 'to storm,' Ulch *piwsu(n)* 'storm,' Evenki *xigin* 'storm,' Negidal *xiyin* 'storm.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *pi* 'rain' (MLC 848).

AINU *pe* 'water.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*ipəɣ-* ~ *\*ivəɣ-* 'wade or step into water,' Sirenik *ikvə-* 'wade,' Alutiiq *iwəɣ-* 'wade,' Central Alaskan Yupik *ivəɣ* 'step in water,' North Alaskan Inuit *ipikaq* 'wade,' Greenlandic *ipikaak-* 'wade.'

#### 414. WATER<sub>2</sub> *akwa*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*akwā-*, *\*ek<sup>hw</sup>-* (GI) 'water, river,' Latin *aqua*, Old High German *aha* 'river, water,' Old English *ēa* 'river, water.' Cf. also *\*ēghw-* (W) 'drink,' Hittite *ekuzzi* 'he/she drinks,' *akuwanzi* 'they drink,' Luwian *aku* 'drink,' Palaic *axu* 'drink,' Tocharian A, B *yoktsi* 'drink.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*yoka* 'river,' Finnish *joki* 'river,' Estonian *jõgi*

'river,' Saami *jokkâ* 'river,' Udmurt *ju-šur* 'river,' Komi-Zyrian *ju* 'river,' Ostyak *jaχ* 'river,' Vogul *jā* 'river,' Hungarian *jó* (only in place names) 'river,' Yurak *jaχā* 'river,' Enets *d'aha* 'river,' Selkup *kīkā* 'river,' Kamassian *čaya* 'river.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**jak'a* ~ \**jaka* 'liquid, flow,' Proto-Turkic \**iak-* 'to flow,' Old Turkic *ak-* 'to flow,' Turkmen *aq-* 'to flow,' Chuvash *joχ-* 'to flow.' Proto-Tungus \**jaku* ~ \**iaku* 'brook,' Manchu *jōχon* 'swamp, ditch,' Nanai *jaqčira* 'brook,' Evenki *jakta* 'brook,' *jaku* 'swamp, ditch.' Cf. also Proto-Altaic \**uk'u* ~ \**uku* 'wet, wash,' Middle Mongolian *ukija* 'to wash,' Written Mongolian *ugija-* 'wash,' Khalkha, Dagur *ugā-* 'wash,' Kalmyk *uyā-* 'wash.' Proto-Tungus \**uk-* 'get wet, wet,' Nanai, Ulch *uksi* 'wet,' Evenki *uksu-* 'wet,' Even *oqtī-* 'to wash.'

?MIDDLE KOREAN *həi-* (< \**uhəi-*) 'swim,' modern Korean *hejəm-čhi-* 'swim.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *aka* 'bilge water.' *aka* means 'bilge water' and 'dirt,' but they are written with different kanji. Cf. also Old Japanese *uk-* ~ *ukap-* 'float,' modern Japanese *uku* ~ *ukabu* 'float.'

AINU *wakka* ~ *akka* ~ *aka* 'water,' *ku* 'drink.'

GILYAK *yg* 'water,' *j-yg* 'drinks it.'

CHUKOTIAN: Northeast Kamchadal *ax* 'soup' (Radliński).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo \**aʔi(t)-* 'become wet,' Sirenik *aʔim-žukaʔ-* 'become very wet,' Alutiiq *aʔi-* 'become soggy, wet,' North Alaskan Inuit *aʔit-* 'become wet or damp.'

• N 139, BR 27

#### 415. WATER<sub>3</sub> *mor*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \**mori* ~ \**mōri*, \**mori-* (W), \**mor-* ~ \**mar-* (GI) 'sea,' Old Irish *muir* 'sea,' Welsh *môr* 'sea,' Latin *mare* 'sea,' Old High German \**mari* 'sea,' Lithuanian *mārė* 'sea,' Old Church Slavic *morje* 'sea,' ?Hittite *marmar(r)a-* 'swamp, body of water overgrown with vegetation.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**mjūri* ~ \**mjūri*, Middle Mongolian *muren*, Written Mongolian *mören*, Khalkha *mörön*, Kalmyk *mörṇ*, Dagur *mur(e)*, Monguor *murōn*. Proto-Tungus \**mū*, Manchu, Nanai *muke*, Evenki, Oroch, Ulch *mū*, Ju-chen *mo*, Even *mō*.



MIDDLE KOREAN *mil*, modern Korean *mul* (MLC 675).

OLD JAPANESE *midu*, modern Japanese *mizu*, *mi-giwa* 'beach,' *mi-na-to* 'harbor, port.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi, Koryak *miməl* 'water,' *iml* 'pour water.'

- Poppe 1960: 35, SM 257, IS 334, N 294, BK 530

#### 416. WATER<sub>4</sub> *wet*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*a<sub>w</sub>ed-* ~ *\*aud-* ~ *\*ūd-*, *\*wed-* (W), *\*wet-* (GI), Hittite *wātar* (genitive singular *wetenas*), Sanskrit *udan-*, Phrygian *bedu*, Gothic *watō* (genitive singular *watins*), Latin *unda* 'wave,' Old English *wæter*, Old Church Slavic *voda*, Armenian *get* 'river.'

PROTO-URALIC *\*wete*, Finnish, Estonian *vesi*, Mordvin *wət*, Udmurt *vu*, Komi-Zyrian *va*, Vogul *wit*, Hungarian *víz*, Proto-Samoyed *\*wit*, Yurak (Forest) *wit*, Enets *bî?*, Tavgy *bê*, Selkup *ūt*, Taigi, Karagas *bu*, Kamassian, Koibal *bü*, Proto-Samoyed *\*witə* 'drink (water),' Enets *biribo* 'drink,' Selkup *ūtjgo* 'drink.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*udV* ~ *\*odV* 'rain,' Proto-Tungus *\*udu-n* 'rain (with wind),' Evenki *udun* 'rain,' Even *ūdən* 'rain.'

AINU *owata*.

- IS 334, BK 483

#### 417. WAVE (n.) *koy*

?URALIC: Samoyed: Enets *koi* 'hill,' Yurak *hoi* 'hill.'

AINU *koi* 'waves'; *koy* 'waves' (all dialects, Hattori 29: 49), *kaykay* (dialects 1, 3).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*qayə(ɣ)* 'wave (breaker),' Sirenik *qayəy* 'breakers,' Naukan *qai* 'wave, storm,' Central Alaskan Yupik *qaiq* 'wave,' North Alaskan Inuit *qai* 'ocean wave.'

#### 418. WEAK *pan*

AINU *pan* 'be light, thin' (dialects 1–3, Hattori 290: 17).

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *paja* 'be tired,' Koryak *peje* 'be tired.'

#### 419. WEAVE<sub>1</sub> *pata*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*p'ot'a* 'rope, wool, yarn,' Middle Mongolian *xuda-*

sun 'thread,' Written Mongolian *uta-su* 'thread,' Khalkha *utas* 'thread,' Kalmyk *utsɿ* 'thread,' Monguor *sdāʒə* 'thread.' Proto-Tungus *\*put-* 'thread, rope,' Manchu *futa* 'thread,' Nanai *putu* 'lap,' Ulch *putu(n)* 'lap.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *patai* 'comb of a loom,' modern Korean *padi* 'loom,' *padak* 'cloth.' Cf. also Korean *cca* (< *\*pca*, MLC 1374) 'weave,' *ccah* (dial.) 'weave.'

OLD JAPANESE *pata* 'loom,' modern Japanese *hata* 'loom, woven cloth.'

GILYAK *fiti-s* 'clothing.'

• SM 258

#### 420. WEAVE<sub>2</sub> *ur*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*(s)u̯er-*, *\*wer-* (W), *\*(h<sub>2</sub>)u̯er-* (MA) 'tie, adjoin, hang up,' Lithuanian *veriù* 'I thread,' Latvian *vērt* 'thread,' Old Church Slavic *vŭvrēti* 'push in.' Cf. also *\*u̯er-g* 'to turn (tr.).'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*workə-* 'sew, stich,' Cheremis *urge-* 'sew,' Udmurt, Komi-Zyrian *vur-* 'sew,' Hungarian *varr-* 'sew.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*ōre* 'to weave, plait,' Proto-Turkic *\*ōr-* 'to plait,' Old Turkic, Yakut *ör-* 'plait,' Turkmen *ōr-* 'to plait.' Middle Mongolian *ōre-* 'to plait,' *ormege* 'soft woolen cloth,' Written Mongolian *örmöge* 'cloth,' Kalmyk *örməg* 'cloth,' *örmäči* 'weaver.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *ōl* 'strands of rope,' modern Korean *ōl* 'strand, ply; warp' (MLC 1207), *olk(-ta)* 'ties, binds' (MLC 1209).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *or-* 'to weave.'

?GILYAK *lu* 'to plait' (usually Eurasiatic *\*r* appears in Gilyak as *r*).

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *uli-lix* 'to bend (a piece of wood into an arc)' (Bergsland), *uli-kung* 'I fold, turn up' (Geoghegan).

• SM 259

#### 421. WEAVE<sub>3</sub> *kir*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*kert-* 'plait, twine, turn, twist,' Latin *crātis* 'wickerwork,' Old Norse *hurð* 'hurdle,' Sanskrit *kṛnātti* 'spins.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kera* 'to bind, wind around,' Middle Mongolian

*kere-* 'to bind, join, unite,' Written Mongolian *kere-* 'bind,' Khalkha *xere-* 'bind,' Kalmyk *ker-* 'bind.' Proto-Tungus *\*kerge-* 'circle, ring,' Manchu *xergi* 'to reel,' Ulch *kergi* 'bunch,' *kergin-* 'bind in bunches,' Oroch, Negidal *kejgeli* 'circle,' Nanai *kergi* 'bunch.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *karam-* 'wind around.'

AINU *ikiri* 'seam,' *ikiri-kara* 'to seam, sew.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*kəluɣ* 'seam, stitch (n.),' Sirenik *kələx* 'stitch,' Naukan, Alutiiq *kəluɣ* 'seam,' Central Alaskan Yupik *kəluɣ* 'stitch,' North Alaskan Inuit *kil'yuk* 'stitch, seam,' Greenlandic *kiluk* 'stitch, seam.'

#### 422. WEEP *ter*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*dher-* ~ *\*dhereu-* ~ *\*dhrēn-*, *\*dher-* (W) 'murmur, growl, boom,' Greek *thrēnos* 'weeping,' Latin *drēnsō* 'cry (of a swan),' Old English *drān* 'a drone,' Sanskrit *dhrāpati* 'resounds.' Cf. also *\*der-* with similar meanings. The Celtic, Tokharian, and Balto-Slavic reflexes could derive from *\*der* or *\*dher*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*t'iaru* 'to curse,' Proto-Turkic *\*terk-* 'to curse, despise,' Turkish, Turkmen *terk* 'curse,' Tatar *tirgä-* 'curse,' Chuvash *tirge-* 'curse,' Azerbaijani *tärk* 'deny.' Middle Mongolian *tark-* 'to curse,' Written Mongolian *tarki-da-* 'curse,' Khalkha *tarxida-* 'curse.' Proto-Turkic *\*turē* 'to curse, speak,' Evenki *turē* 'curse,' Even *tōre-* 'curse,' Negidal *tūjē-* 'curse.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *teryat(əʔ)*, *teryet* 'crying,' Koryak (Palana) *tejɣat*.

#### 423. WET<sub>1</sub> *meu*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*meu-* ~ *\*meyə-* ~ *\*mǔ-*, *\*m(e)uh<sub>x</sub>-* (MA) 'wet, unclean liquid, wash, clean,' Sanskrit *mūtra* 'urine,' Lithuanian *máudyti* 'bathe,' Old Church Slavonic *myjō* 'wash.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*āmu* 'river,' Proto-Tungus *\*āmu-* 'lake,' Evenki *āmut* 'lake,' Negidal *amūt* 'lake,' Nanai *amoa* 'lake,' Even *amar* 'river,' Manchu *omo* 'lake.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *umi* 'sea.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*əməɣ(-)* 'fresh water, to drink,'

Sirenik *əməχ* 'fresh water,' *məχ-* 'to drink,' Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik *əməq* 'fresh water,' *əməχ-* 'to drink,' North Alaskan Inuit *imiq* 'fresh water,' Greenlandic *imiq* '(fresh) water.'

• N 298, BK 521

424. WET<sub>2</sub> *tuk* ~ *tek*

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*tjuk'e* ~ *\*tjuke* 'to pour,' Proto-Turkic *\*dök-* 'pour out,' Old Turkic *tök* 'pour,' Turkish, Turkmen *dök* 'pour out,' Chuvash *tök-* 'pour out.'

KOREAN *č'uk* 'be damp, wet' (MLC 1635).

OLD JAPANESE *tuk-* 'soak, immerse,' modern Japanese *tsugu* 'soak, immerse.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *čk'ečk'e*, Northern Kamchadal *(dy-)ke-čke(-lu)* 'I am wet' (Radliński).

PROTO-ESKIMO-ALEUT *\*ceqV*, Aleut *cixtaq* 'rain,' *ciqtukuq* 'it is sloppy, muddy,' Proto-Inuit *\*ciiq-* 'ooze out,' North Alaskan Inuit *siiq-* 'ooze, seep (like a sore), leak out (of air), sweat, perspire,' East Canadian Inuit (Labrador) *siiq-* 'let dampness go through.'

• SM 60

425. WIND<sub>1</sub> (v.) *sari*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*ser-(p-)*, *\*serp-* (W), *\*serp<sup>h</sup>-* (GI) 'sickle, hook,' Hittite *sarpa-* 'agricultural tool,' Latvian *sirpis* 'sickle,' Old Church Slavic *srŭpŭ* 'sickle.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*sare* 'be curved, coiled,' Proto-Turkic *\*sar-* 'wind around,' Old Turkic *saru-* 'wind around,' Turkmen *sara-* 'wind around,' Chuvash *sir-* 'wind around,' Turkish, Karaim *sar* 'to circle, embrace,' Kazakh *sary* 'roll up,' Koman Osmanli *saryk* 'turban' (Räsänen 1969: 402). Middle Mongolian *sariyu* 'curved, winding,' Written Mongolian *sariyu* 'curved,' Khalkha *sariu* 'curved,' Kalmyk *sarū* 'curved.'

MIDDLE KOREAN, modern Korean *sali* 'to coil, wind into a ball; a counter for coils of ropes, or noodles' (MLC 873).

OLD JAPANESE *sor-* 'be curved, bent,' modern Japanese *soru* 'be curved.'

AINU *saye* 'a coil of rope'; *saye* 'to wind it, roll it' (dialects 2–4, 6),

*sae* (dialect 8, Hattori 145: 110).

426. WIND<sub>2</sub> (v.) *kam*

MIDDLE KOREAN *kam*- 'wind around,' modern Korean *kām*- 'winds, rolls, coils' (MLC 15), *kama* 'whirl of hair' (MLC 14).

OLD JAPANESE *kum*- 'to plait, intertwine, combine,' modern Japanese *kum*- 'braid, plait.'

AINU *komo* 'distorted, twisted,' *komuje* 'bind around.'

• SM 263

427. WINTER *tel*

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Ugric *\*tälwä*, Finnish *talvi*, Estonian, Saami *talv*, Livonian *tōla*, Mordvin *t'al'a*, Cheremis *tele*, Udmurt *tol*, Komi-Zyrian *tēl*, Ostyak *tēləy*, Vogul *tāl*, Hungarian *tél*.

GILYAK *t'ul-f* (-*f* is a locative, hence the meaning is really 'in the winter').

428. WISH (v.) *wel*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*u<sub>l</sub>el-* ~ *\*u<sub>l</sub>ei-* ~ *\*u<sub>l</sub>ēi*, *\*wel-* (W) 'wish, want,' Latin *volō* 'I want,' Old High German *wellen* 'want,' Lithuanian *pa-vėlmi*, Old Church Slavic *veljō*, Avestan *var-* 'wish, choose.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *-uol* (optative), Omok *-ol-*.

ALTAIC: Tungus: Even *ŋi-vel* 'whoever,' Negidal *ni-wel* 'someone.'

CHUKOTIAN: Kamchadal *-al'* ~ *-a* (desiderative). The second form only occurs before *s*.

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Aleut *ala-* 'want, need,' Proto-Yupik *\*ala-* 'desire,' ?Sirenik *alaqa* 'vagina,' Alutiiq *ala(yuk)-* 'be stingy,' Central Alaskan Yupik *alakə-* 'be attracted to a member of the opposite sex,' Seward Peninsula Inuit *alaun* 'lover (not spouse).'

• See Volume 1: 235 for a discussion of the grammaticalization of this root.

429. WOLF *luk*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*u<sub>l</sub>k<sup>w</sup>-os*, *\*w<sub>l</sub>k<sup>w</sup>o-* (W), *\*w<sub>l</sub>k<sup>hw</sup>-* (GI), Greek *lúk-os*, Sanskrit *vīkas*, Latin *lupus*, Lithuanian *vilk-s*, Gothic

*wulf*-s, Old English *wulf*, Old High German *wolf*, Old Prussian *wilkis*, Latvian *vīlks*, Old Church Slavic *vīlkŭ*, Luvian *walwa/i*- 'lion,' Tocharian B *walkwe*.

PROTO-URALIC \**lujə* 'marten,' Cheremis *luj* 'marten,' Proto-Samoyed \**lokə* ~ \**nokā* 'fox,' Selkup *loka* 'marten,' Selkup (Tym) *loqa* 'fox,' Yurak (Tundra) *noxo* 'fox,' Kamassian *nagabai* 'lynx.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**luk* 'V' 'lynx, wild cat,' \**luka* ~ \**loka* (Illich-Svitych) 'dog, fox,' Middle Mongolian *nogu-yal* 'young of lynx,' Written Mongolian *noyuyal* 'young of lynx,' Khalkha *nogöl* 'young of lynx.' Proto-Tungus \**luk* 'V' 'lynx, blue fox, young lynx,' Manchu *luka* 'blue fox,' Evenki *luku* (dial.) 'lynx.'

MIDDLE KOREAN \**nik*- 'jackal,' modern Korean *niktä* ~ *iktä* 'jackal.'

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *neko* 'cat.'

?AINU *horokew*.

GILYAK *liy*-s, West Sakhalin *liy-ř*, Southeast Sakhalin *lix-ř*.

PROTO-CHUKOTIAN \**lχəx-nə*, Chukchi (1) *řiy-nə*, Koryak (1) *hiy-ən*, Aliutor (1) *hiy*, Western Kamchadal *xiyna*.

• IS 347, N 270.

#### 430. WOMAN<sub>1</sub> *eme*

PROTO-URALIC \**emä* 'mother, female,' Finnish *emä* 'mother,' Estonian *ema* 'mother,' Hungarian (dial.) *eme* 'female, sow,' Proto-Samoyed \**emä* 'mother,' Yurak *ńemē* 'mother,' Taigi *emma* 'mother,' Tavgy *ńame* 'mother,' Selkup *emj* 'mother.' Cf. also Proto-Uralic \**imə* 'old woman, grandmother,' Saami *ibme* 'wife of paternal or maternal uncle,' Ostyak *imi* 'old woman,' Tavgy *imid'i* 'grandmother,' Selkup *ima* 'old woman.'

YUKAGHIR: Kolyma *emei* 'mother.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \**eme* 'woman, female,' Proto-Turkic \**eme* 'female, old woman,' Chuvash *ama* 'old woman.' Middle Mongolian, Written Mongolian *eme*, Khalkha *em*, Kalmyk *emə* 'woman,' Dagur *emeg*, Monguor *imu* 'daughter.' Proto-Tungus \**em* 'V' 'female,' Manchu *emile* 'female,' *emeke* 'mother-in-law,' Negidal *umigde* 'female deer,' Nanai *emxe* 'mother-in-law,' Evenki *emugde* 'female deer.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *am* 'woman, wife, female,' modern Korean *əmə-ni* (< *əmə-nim*, in which *-nim* is an honorific; MLC 1130). Cf. also

*əmi* 'mother.'

OLD JAPANESE *me* 'woman,' modern Japanese *me-su* 'female,' Ryukyuan *amma*. Cf. also *omo* ~ *amo* 'mother.'

GILYAK: Amur *ymy(-k)* 'mother,' Sakhalin *ym(-k)* 'mother.' *-k* is a vocative suffix.

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *əmmə* (Bogoras 1922), *əmmə* 'mother' (Moll).

• SM 145, BK 439. With the widespread vowel symbolic variation *e* feminine vs. *a* masculine (see Volume 1: 40–41, 52), we also have Yukaghir (Tundra) *ama* 'father' and Even *aman* 'father.'

#### 431. WOMAN<sub>2</sub> *kun*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*g<sup>w</sup>ēnā*, *\*g<sup>w</sup>en-* (W), *\*k<sup>w</sup>en-* (GI), Lydian *kāna* 'woman, wife,' Greek (Mycenaean) *ku-na-ja*, Armenian *kin* 'wife,' Old English *cwēn* 'woman, wife,' English *queen*, Old High German *quena* 'wife,' Old Church Slavic *žena* 'wife,' Avestan *gənā* 'woman, wife,' Tocharian B *śana*.

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*kune* ~ *\*gune* 'one of several wives,' Proto-Turkic *\*gūni* 'one of the wives in polygamy,' Old Turkic *kūni* 'wife,' Kirghiz *künü* 'wife,' Azerbaijani *günü* 'wife,' Turkmen *güni* 'wife.'

OLD JAPANESE *konami* 'first wife (by polygamy).'

PROTO-ESKIMO-ALEUT *\*ʔak(i)na-*, Proto-Eskimo *\*aknaʔ*, Naukan, Alutiiq, Central Alaskan Yupik, North Alaskan Inuit, Greenlandic *aknaq*. Cf. also Proto-Eskimo *\*ikni-* 'give birth' and *\*iknaʔ* 'son.'

• IS 340, N 178, BR 11, BK 347

#### 432. WOOD *ut*

?PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*h<sub>2</sub>ed(h)-* (MA) 'hawthorn,' Old Irish *ad* 'hawthorn, whitehorn,' Hittite *hat(t)-alkisnas* 'hawthorn, whitehorn.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*it'i* 'board,' Middle Mongolian *(h)ideyür* 'trough,' Written Mongolian *ideyür* 'trough,' Khalkha *idür* 'trough.' Proto-Tungus *\*(x)ite* 'board (on the bottom of a birch boat),' Negidal *ite* 'board,' Evenki *ite* 'board.'

MIDDLE KOREAN *tai* 'bamboo,' modern Korean *tä* 'bamboo' (MLC 418).

OLD JAPANESE, modern Japanese *ita* 'board.'

GILYAK *it'* 'thick wooden dish.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *utəut*, Koryak *uttəut*, Kerek *uttəŋa* 'tree, wood,' Kamchadal *uwt* 'forest,' Southern Kamchadal *uut* 'fire-wood' (Radliński).

#### 433. WORK *sen*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*sen(e)-* ~ *\*sene(u)-* ~ *\*senə-*, *\*senH-* (GI) 'accomplish, seek, prepare, work out, bring up,' Hittite *sanhzi* 'seeks, plans, demands,' Old Irish *do-seinn* 'pursues, strives,' Avestan *han-* 'gain, obtain.'

OLD JAPANESE *sonapa-* 'to present, offer (to the gods, etc.),' modern Japanese *sonaeru* 'present.'

ESKIMO-ALEUT: Proto-Eskimo *\*cana-* 'carve,' Sirenik *sanaxtə-* 'process, manufacture,' Naukan *sana-* 'make, work,' Alutiiq *cana-* 'make, carve, put to use,' Central Alaskan Yupik *cana(ɤ)-* 'carve wood, whittle,' North Alaskan Inuit *sana* 'whittle, carve,' Greenlandic *sana-* 'make, carve.'

#### 434. WORM *kurm*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*k<sup>w</sup>rm̃-*, *\*k<sup>hw</sup>rm̃-* (GI) 'worm, maggot, insect,' Old Irish *cruim*, Lithuanian *kirmis*, Old Church Slavic *črīvŭ*, Albanian *krimb*, Sanskrit *kṛmi* 'worm, insect.'

URALIC: Proto-Finno-Volgaic *\*karmə* 'gadfly, maggot, worm,' Finnish *kärpänen* 'fly,' Estonian *kärbane* 'fly,' Livonian *kārmi* 'fly,' Mordvin *karvo* 'fly,' Cheremis *karme* 'fly.'

PROTO-ALTAIC *\*k'jōru* 'worm, gadfly,' *\*qorV* (Illich-Svitych), Proto-Turkic *\*kūrt*, Old Turkic *qurt*, Turkish *kurt*, Tatar *kort*, Azerbaijani *gurd*, Turkmen *gūrt*, Chuvash *xort*, Yakut *kuržaya* 'small parasites.' Middle Mongolian *qoloxai* 'worm, insect,' Written Mongolian *qoroqai*, Khalkha *xorxoj*, Dagur *xorgō*. Proto-Tungus *\*xirga-* 'gadfly,' Evenki *irgakta* 'gadfly,' Even *irgət* 'gadfly,' Gold *garmakta* 'gnat.'

GILYAK *har* ~ *xar*.

• N 234, BK 332. Cf. LOUSE<sub>1</sub>

#### 435. WOUND (v.) *wa*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN *\*weH-*, 'hit, wound,' *\*ueh<sub>a</sub>t* (MA) '(sup-



purating) wound,' Lithuanian *voči* 'ulcer, abscess.'

ALTAIC: Proto-Tungus \*wā- 'kill,' \*uā ~ \*wā (Benzing 26) 'kill,'

Evenki, Even wā- 'kill,' Manchu wa- 'kill,' Ulch wāwū 'kill.'

GILYAK va 'fight.' The fact that initial v- does not alternate with b, but is unchanging, indicates an origin in w-.

• IS 330

#### 436. YEAR *ana*

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*en- 'in,' Lithuanian *pér-n-ai* 'in the last year,' Gothic *fram fair-n-in jēra* 'in the last year.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \*ānu 'moon, month, year,' Proto-Turkic \*ān 'moon, month,' Old Turkic, Turkish, Tatar, Azerbaijani *aj* 'moon, month,' Turkmen *āj* 'moon, month,' Chuvash *ojax* 'moon, month.' Middle Mongolian *oin* 'time,' Written Mongolian *oi* 'anniversary,' Khalkha *oj* 'anniversary,' Kalmyk *ō* 'year.' Proto-Tungus \*ańga, \*an(i)ga (Benzing 39), Manchu *ańa*, Ulch *ańa(n)*, Oroch *anańi*, Evenki *anǵanī*.

MIDDLE KOREAN *na(h)* 'years, age,' modern Korean *na* 'age.'

GILYAK *ań*, *ańań* 'every year.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *ano-n* 'late spring,' Koryak *anoan* 'spring,' *anok* 'in spring.' Kamchadal *anok* 'spring' appears to be a borrowing from Koryak.

• BK 424

#### 437. YELLOW *ser*

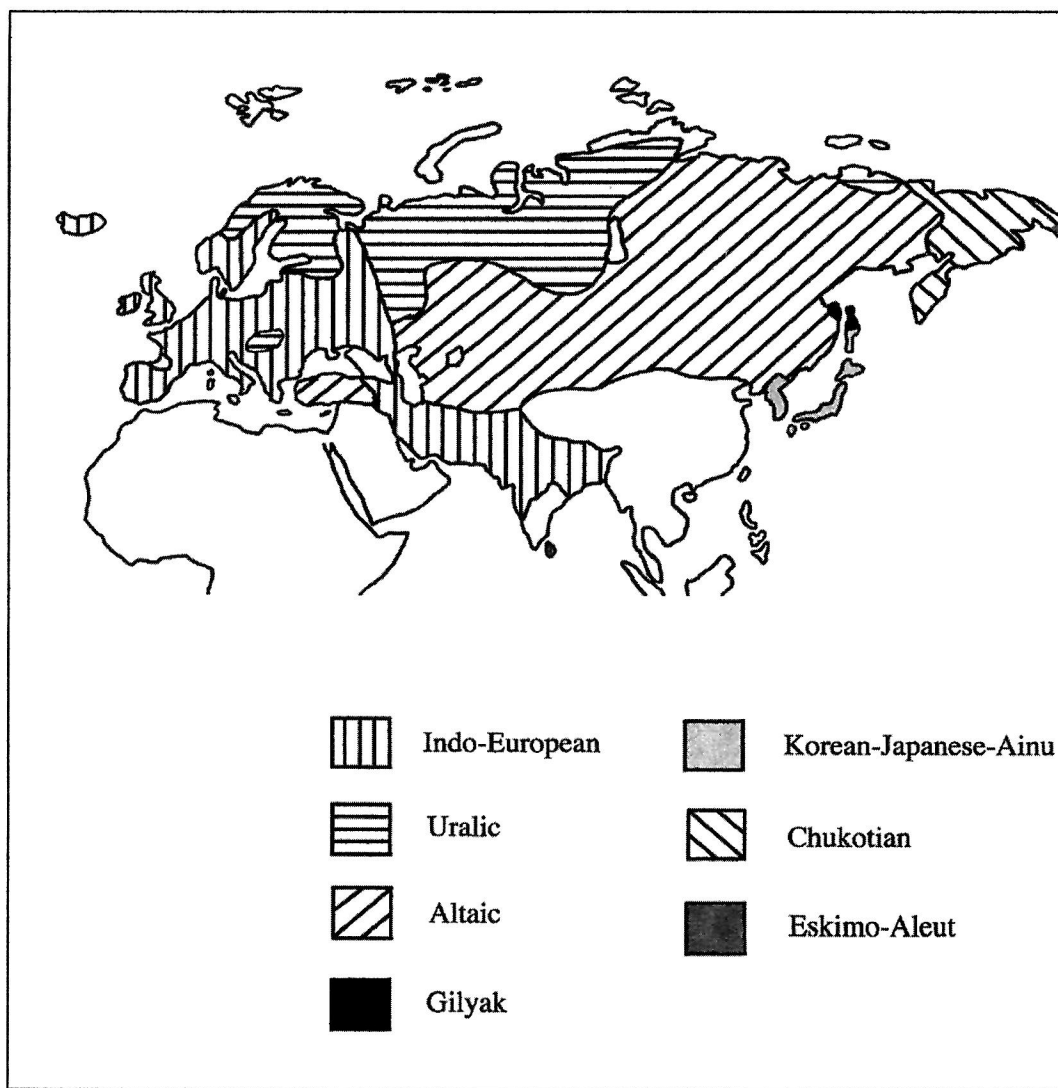
PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN \*ser- ~ \*sor- 'red, reddish,' Latvian *sarks* 'reddish,' Latin *sorbum* 'a red berry,' Swedish *sarf* 'red eye.'

URALIC: Proto-Samoyed \*sēr 'white,' Enets *siroi* 'white,' Selkup *serj* 'white,' Kamassian *siri* 'white.'

PROTO-ALTAIC \*sǵǵri, Proto-Turkic \*sǵarǵ, Old Turkic *sarǵ*, Turkish, Tatar, Azerbaijani *sarǵ*, Turkmen *sārǵ*, Chuvash *šora* 'white,' Yakut *aragas*. Middle Mongolian *šira*, Written Mongolian *sira*, Khalkha *šar*, Dagur *šar(a)*, Monguor *šira*.

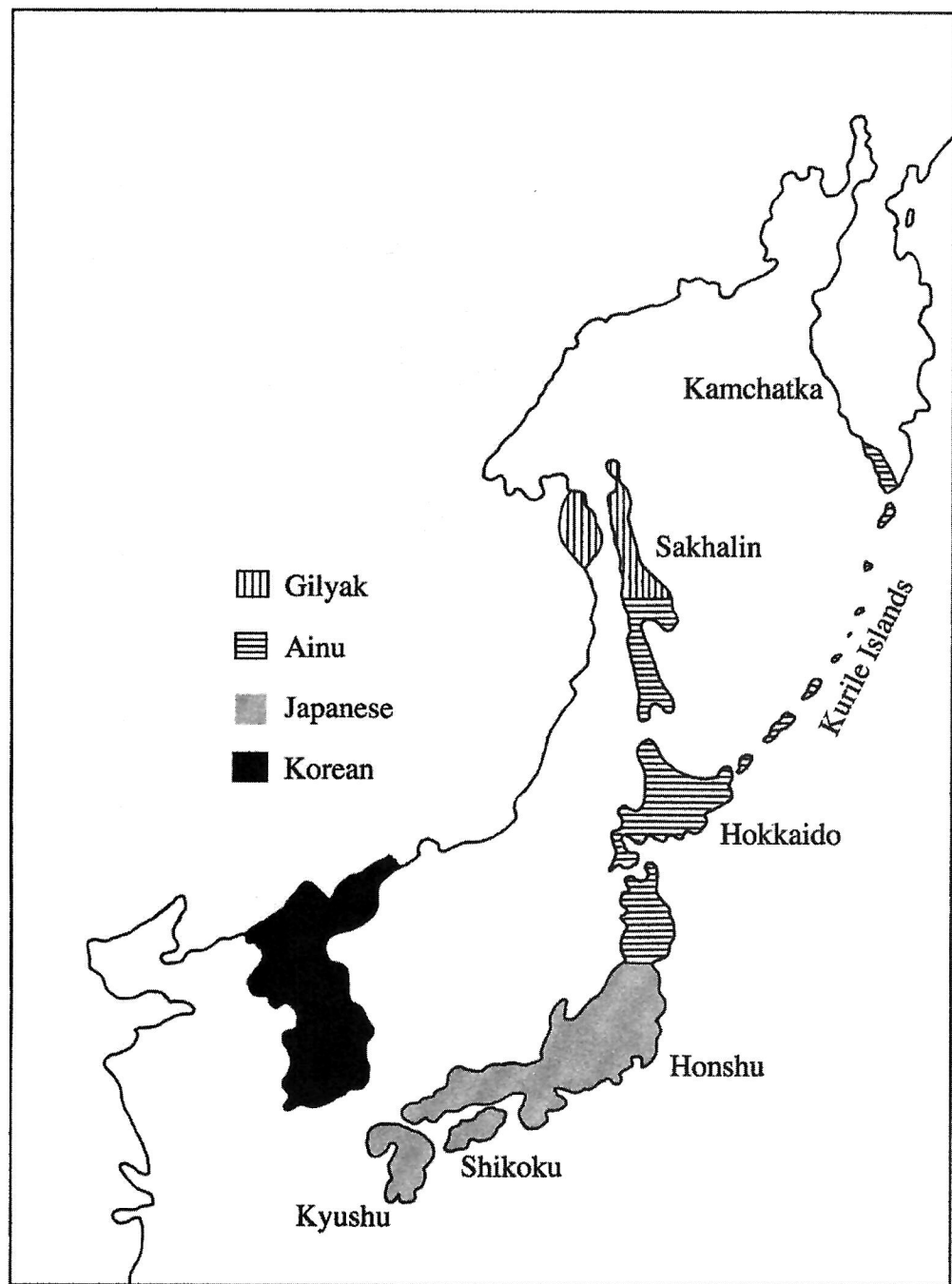
OLD JAPANESE *siro-* 'white,' modern Japanese *shiro(-i)* 'white,' Ryukuan *siru* 'white.'

CHUKOTIAN: Chukchi *calg-* 'red.'



*Map 1. The Eurasiatic Family*





*Map 2. Distribution of Korean, Japanese, Ainu, and Gilyak*

# Classification of Eurasiatic Languages

The following classification of languages belonging to the Eurasiatic family includes all languages mentioned in the text. For a complete listing of languages belonging to the various branches of the Eurasiatic family (e.g. Indo-European, Uralic, Altaic, etc.), the reader is referred to Ruhlen (1991). For certain languages significant dialects are given in parentheses following the language name, e.g. Yukaghir (Kolyma, Tundra, †Omok, †Chuvan). Language families are written in capital letters, individual languages and dialects in capital and small letters (though some families consist of a single language, e.g. Yukaghir, which is not closely related to any other language within Uralic).

## EURASIATIC

I †ETRUSCAN: †Etruscan

II INDO-EUROPEAN:

A †ANATOLIAN: †Hittite, †Hieroglyphic Hittite, †Cuneiform Hittite, †Palaic, †Lydian, †Luwian, †Lycian

B ARMENIAN: Armenian, †Phrygian

C †TOCHARIAN: †Tocharian A (=Eastern), †Tocharian B (=Western)

## D INDO-IRANIAN:

1 INDIC: †Sanskrit, †Vedic, †Rigveda, †Prakrit,  
†Old Indic

2 IRANIAN: †Avestan, †Old Persian

## E ALBANIAN: Albanian

F GREEK: Greek (†Attic, †Doric, †Homeric, †Mycenean,  
†Aeolic, †Delphic, †Elean)

G ITALIC: †Oscan, †Umbrian, †Venetic, †Latin, French

H CELTIC: †Old Irish, Irish, Breton, Welsh

I GERMANIC: †Gothic, †Old High German, †Old Norse,  
German, †Old Saxon, English, Frisian

J BALTIC: †Old Prussian, Latvian, Lithuanian

K SLAVIC: †Old Church Slavic, Russian, Polish, Czech,  
Serbo-Croatian

## III URALIC-YUKAGHIR:

A YUKAGHIR: Yukaghir (Kolyma, Tundra, †Omok,  
†Chuvan)

## B URALIC:

## 1 SAMOYED:

a NORTH: Yurak (=Nenets), Enets (=Yenisei  
Samoyed), Tavgy (=Nganasan)

b SOUTH: Selkup (=Ostyak Samoyed) (Tāz,  
Ket, Tym), †Kamassian, †Motor, †Karagas,  
†Koibal, †Taigi

## 2 FINNO-UGRIC:

a UGRIC: Hungarian, Vogul (=Mansi), Ostyak  
(=Xanty).

## b FINNIC:

i PERMIAN: Komi-Zyrian, Udmurt  
(=Votyak)

ii VOLGAIC: Mordvin, Cheremis (=Mari)

iii NORTH FINNIC: Saami (=Lapp)(Kola),  
Finnish, Karelian, Veps, Votic, Esto-  
nian, Livonian

## IV ALTAIC:

## A TURKIC:

1 CHUVASH: Chuvash

2 COMMON TURKIC: †Old Turkish (=Uighur),

Turkish (Osmanli), Crimean Turkish, Gagauz, Turkmen, Chagatai, Azerbaijani, Uighur, Uzbek, Bashkir, Karaim, Kumyk, Tatar, Baraba, Crimean Tatar, Nogai, Karalkapak, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Yakut, Khakas, Sagai, Altai, Teleut, Shor, Tuvin, Karagas, Soyon

B MONGOLIAN: †Classical Mongolian, Mongol, Moghol, Dunshan, Dagur, Monguor, Yellow Uighur, Baoan, Kalmyk, Buriat, Khalkha, Ordos

C TUNGUSIC:

1 NORTHERN: Even (=Lamut), Nigidal, Evenki, Solon, Orochon

2 SOUTHERN: †Manchu, †Ju-chen, Nanai, Gold, Ulch, Orok, Oroch, Udihe

V KOREAN-JAPANESE-AINU:

A KOREAN: Korean, Koguryo

B JAPANESE-RYUKYUAN: Japanese, Ryukyuan

C †AINU: †Ainu (Hokkaido, Sakhalin, Kuriles)

VI GILYAK: Gilyak (=Nivkh) (Sakhalin, Amur)

VII CHUKOTIAN:

A NORTHERN: Chukchi, Koryak (Chavchuven, Palana), Kerek, Aliutor

B SOUTHERN: Kamchadal (Ukā, Sedanka)

VIII ESKIMO-ALEUT:

A ALEUT: Aleut (Bering, Unalaska, Atka)

B ESKIMO:

1 SIRENIK: Sireniki

2 YUPIK (=YUIT):

a SIBERIAN: Chaplino, Naukan

b ALUTIIQ: Chugach, Kodiak

c CENTRAL: Kuskokwim, Nunivak, Ekogmiut

3 INUIT (=INUPIAQ): Inuit (St. Lawrence Island, Norton Sound, Kangianermiut, Seward Peninsula, Imaklik, Sigluit, Mackenzie, Hudson Bay, Southampton Island, Labrador, Greenlandic)

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